

Ireland Swept by Wave of Protests Against Britain

Cincinnati AFL
Speaks Out

—Editorial, Page 6.

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF

LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Weather

LOCAL—Fair, slightly colder.
Eastern New York State—Fair
and somewhat colder.

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10,000 Rally in Dublin Against British Terror

Old I.R.A. Leader Calls
For Defeat of the
Oppressor

BELFAST ROUSED

British Arms Depot in
County Down Is
Reported Raided

DUBLIN, Feb. 11 (UP).—More than 10,000 persons demonstrated here today against the execution in England last week of Peter Barnes and James Richards, Irish Republican Army men. There was no disorder, however.

The demonstration was arranged by the old I.R.A. Association, which in recent years has not participated in politics. After Mass, a parade of thousands of persons marched to the General Post Office, shrine of the Easter Rebellion of 1916, in O'Connell Street where two minutes of silence was observed. For more than two hours traffic was suspended over most of the city.

At the Post Office meeting Simon Donnelly, president of the old I.R.A., said of England's defiance of the Irish appeal for clemency for Barnes and Richards:

"England, with age-long hatred for this country and bitterness towards the Irish race, has added two more to Ireland's long list of martyrs. To us in Ireland our path is perfectly clear. Let there be no misunderstanding about what these two men died for. They died for an Irish Republic."

Speaking of the war, Donnelly said that "we want to see the enemy which saddled our people 700 years crushed in this war."

2,000 Demonstrate
At Belfast

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 11 (UP).—The Irish Republican Army last night was said to have raided a British army magazine at Ballykinnear, County Down, and today staged a demonstration here which required hundreds of police to subdue.

The raiders overpowered sentries

(Continued on Page 4)

8-Pound Baby Is Found in B'klyn Ash Can

Infant Discovered by
Dog, Given Little Chance
to Survive

(By United Press)

An eight-pound baby girl, believed to be only a few hours old, was found alive in an ashcan in Brooklyn at 545 Hart St. today.

The infant, clad only in a thin sheet when it was found by a passerby, was taken to Kings County Hospital where it was said she had only a little chance for life. The infant was suffering from extreme exposure.

Peter Musso discovered the baby while walking with his dog. The dog sniffed at the ashcan and kept circling it, despite Musso's commands to follow him. Musso finally walked to the spot and heard a faint cry. He picked the baby girl from the receptacle and ran with her to nearby police station.

Mikado Admits
Japan's
Difficulties

TOKIO, Feb. 11 (UP).—Emperor Hirohito issued an imperial rescript today urging cooperation and the use of "the fundamental national genius so as to overcome the difficulties and hardships Japan now is facing in order to increase the national prestige."

Spain Relief Body Protests To Daladier

Cable Hits Interference
with Refugees to
South America

The Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign Committee announced yesterday that a cable of protest had been sent to Premier Edouard Daladier of France against the continued interference with the work of the Spanish Refugee Immigration Service (SERE) by French authorities.

The protest followed receipt of a cable from France describing the harassing activities of the French authorities. Telegrams calling attention to the protest were also sent to President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and French Ambassador to the U. S. Rene de Saint-Quentin.

The SERE was established after the Spanish war by Premier Juan Negrin and other Republican leaders, and has been instrumental in finding new homes for Spanish refugees in Latin America.

The cable to Daladier reads as follows:

"On behalf of many thousands American supporters we emphatically protest and request that you set immediately to end the unwarranted continued interference with SERE by agents of your government, who are seriously hampering transportation of Spanish refugees to Latin America."

This is the second protest of this sort sent by the group. On Dec. 5, 1939, a protest against a raid on the headquarters of the SERE resulted in the immediate return of papers taken in the raid.

Identical telegrams were dis-

(Continued on Page 5)

Negro History Week Opens At Church Here

500 Attend Ceremony in
Harlem at Fifteenth
Annual Observance

Observing the 15th year of Negro History Week yesterday at Mother Zion AME Church, 137th St. between Lenox and Seventh Aves., more than 500 persons heard speakers review the history and contributions of the Negro to American life and his prospects for the future.

Rev. James Robinson, pastor of the church, in addressing the meeting which was sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, declared that the church had made remarkable contributions in providing the Negro with a solution to his problems.

"The church," he said, "has taught the Negro to keep faith in himself and not to become defeatist and provided the instrument whereby all Negro life could flow naturally. I see the church as a weapon of social change."

Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and editor of the Crisis magazine, said all Negro organizations must work together among themselves and with other groups in the fight to make democracy work for all.

He described the feudalistic economy of the South as a system "ded-

(Continued on Page 4)

Two Fliers Killed in Crash In South

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 11 (UP).—James L. Setnek and Joseph Neuberger, both of Philadelphia, were killed late today when a plane piloted by Neuberger crashed on a concrete highway within sight of the Raleigh airport. Setnek was pronounced dead on arrival at Rex Hospital. Neuberger lived for half an hour.

Tom Mooney Assails FBI Terror In Detroit

Civil Liberty Conference
Forms Defense Group
To Halt Terror

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—The 300 delegates to the State Civil Rights Conference who concluded their sessions yesterday in the midst of a "Gestapo" reign of terror against Detroit progressives by G-men received messages of solidarity from many outstanding national figures including Tom Mooney and Rep. Vito Marcantonio, president of the International Labor Defense.

Mooney's greetings to the conference read:

"The current attacks against civil liberties like the raids made this week in Detroit, demand that we stand together like men to preserve American democracy."

"We must protect and assure the civil rights of everyone. Freedom of religion does not mean freedom for everyone except Catholics and Jews. Freedom of speech, press and assembly does not mean freedom for everyone except Communists."

"Our Bill of Rights means what it says. You have historic decisions to make. I am sure you will not compromise in fulfilling this task."

MARCANTONIO'S WIRE

Congressman Marcantonio's wire, which he sent as president of the I.L.D., read:

"Heartiest greetings to the conference from the I.L.D. and its 3,000,000 members and affiliates. We pledge the fullest support to your courageous campaign to preserve civil and democratic rights, when the American people are faced with such attacks as those to which they are subjected in your city."

Meanwhile, only one of the women relatives and wives who went yesterday to Milan Federal prison to see the eight defendants, arrested last Tuesday during midnight raids by the FBI on charges of "recruiting for Spain," was allowed to see the prisoners.

She was Mrs. Feldt, an elderly woman, who was allowed to see her son for a short time. This concession was wrung from prison authorities due to the fact that 4 of the women staged a sitdown strike on prison authorities, one of the women having with her a 15-month-old baby, whose father, Phil Raymond, Communist leader, is now in Milan jail.

The women later left the prison after protesting several hours at the shocking violation of the rights of the men arrested who have the right to see their relatives "once a month for one hour."

The warden forbade the visit when earlier in the week he had agreed to allow visitors, his excuse for refusing was that the wives and relatives arrived was that the visitors' certificate had "not been correctly filled out."

PRISONERS IN HIGH SPIRITS

Mrs. Feldt reported that all the prisoners were in high spirits and sent messages of greetings to the "outside" urging the mass struggle of civil rights and the struggle against reaction and war preparations.

All of them felt that they were being imprisoned for their activities in fighting for peace, and in campaigning in their respective movements against the war policies and moves of the Roosevelt administration.

Monday morning the attorneys for the defendants will commence the legal battle for the reduction of the excessive bail that amounts to \$150,000 for all defendants, basing their plea on the unconstitutionality of the bail demanded.

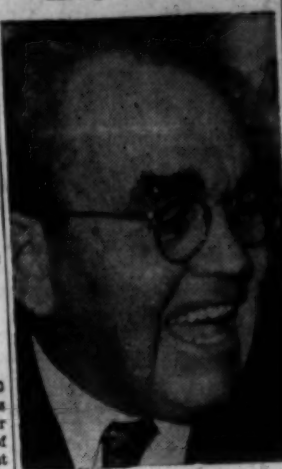
Meanwhile at the State Civil Rights Conference concluded Saturday, which had 150 visitors present in addition to 300 delegates, a national provisional defense com-

(Continued on Page 4)

Japanese Flop in 2 Tries to Land Men at Chenhai

CHUNGKING, Feb. 11 (UP).—The Japanese made two unsuccessful attempts Friday to land troops from three cruisers at Chenhai, on the south shore of Hangchow Bay, according to Chinese field dispatches today. It was believed the effort was a prelude to a Japanese drive on Ningpo.

HITS TERROR



TOM MOONEY

LNPL Leader Has Further 'Embarrassing' Facts on Pelley

Challenges Dies to View
Evidence He Has
Secured

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—Gardner Jackson, legislative representative of Labor's Non-Partisan League, charged tonight in a formal statement that he has evidence of certain activities on William Dudley Pelley's part which would be "embarrassing to certain people."

Pelley, anti-Semitic Silver Shirts leader, tonight announced from his jail cell here that he would fight extradition to North Carolina on charges of parole violations. Jackson is said to have given \$100 to an associate, Harold Weisberg, to purchase Pelley's Washington representative, letters allegedly written by Pelley indicating a tacit agreement between Pelley and Rep. Martin Dies, D. Tex., Dies' Committee would not investigate the Silver Shirts.

Jackson said tonight that he and Weisberg had Mayne's complete files, and that they had offered to go over the documents with a committee attorney to formulate questions to be asked Pelley.

"I do not know what Joe Starnes and his Dies' Committee's final decision on this is," Jackson said. "There is some very striking material in Mayne's files the authen-

(Continued on Page 5)

Jews, Christians To Observe 'Brotherhood'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—The National Conference of Christians and Jews last made public letters from four United States Senators praising the organization's forthcoming "brotherhood week," to be observed starting Feb. 18.

Rescue 72

Seventy-two passengers were rushed to safety by the Coast Guard after being marooned in impenetrable fog aboard the ferryboat Ellis Island for nearly four hours early yesterday when the craft rammed a stern of anchored barges and ran aground on a sandbar 150 feet north of its Ellis Island slip.

Lewis Blast Spurs Fight On Poll Tax In the South

Southern Welfare Heads
Push Fight in Court,
Congress Tests

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—A possible double-barreled judicial and legislative attack on poll tax voting requirements of eight Southern states took shape tonight in the wake of John L. Lewis' challenge to the administration to restore voting rights to low income Southern groups.

The Justice Department's Civil Liberties unit has been asked to intervene as a friend of the court in a test poll tax case now pending before the Sixth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. A strategy conference will be held here tomorrow between representatives of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Poll tax oppositionist group, and Rep. Lee Geyer, D. Calif. They will seek to obtain Congressional action on Geyer's bill which would amend the Hatch "no politics" act to eliminate the poll tax as a requirement for voting in any Federal Election.

LEWIS' CHALLENGE F. D. E.

Lewis proposed before the American Youth Congress yesterday that President Roosevelt instruct Attorney General Robert H. Jackson and the Department of Justice Civil Liberties unit to bring a judicial proceeding to attack and strike down those damnable provisions inflicted upon the citizenship of those Southern states in these iniquitous poll taxes.

Research experts for the Southern Human Welfare Conference, whose anti-Poll Tax Campaign Committee is headed by Mayor Maury Maverick, San Antonio, Tex., New Dealer, said that the following poll taxes are applied as prerequisites to voting:

Tennessee, \$2 per year, with a 25 cent delinquent collection charge and one per cent interest per month.

Texas, \$1.75 per year.

Arkansas, \$1 per year, with a \$1 penalty for delinquency.

Alabama, \$1.50 per year, which is cumulative and must be paid in full before the right to vote is restored.

Georgia, \$1 per year, with delinquent collection charges and interest to tallying approximately \$1 per year.

Mississippi, \$2 per year and cumulative for two years.

South Carolina, \$1 per year in general elections, but the tax is not required in the primary.

Virginia, \$1.50 per year and cumulative for three years.

RECALLS MAVERICK TRIAL

Maverick recently was tried and acquitted of charges of violating Texas election laws on allegations that he illegally paid the poll tax for some of his supporters.

The Poll Tax test case, arising in Tennessee, involves Henry C. Pirtle, Grundy County dealer, who was denied the right to vote in a special Third Congressional District election in which Rep. Estes Kefauver was selected. Pirtle had not paid his poll tax.

Lewis said yesterday that a poll tax test case would determine whether the "brand spanking new Supreme Court, 1940 model," including five Roosevelt appointees, is "as good as a supreme court as some of us believe."

Youth Leader Flays Drive on Communists As Threat to Civil Rights



Delegates to the Washington party of the American Youth Congress chat while waiting for the 15 buses that carried 615 of them to the nation's capital.

—Daily Worker Photo

Peoples' Delegations In Albany Today for Budget Hearings

Civil Service Employees in Largest Group to Insist On Adequate Provisions for Social Needs

A tremendous delegation of representatives from trade unions, civic, teachers, parents and other organizations, are descending on Albany today in a broad people's protest movement against the savage "economy" attacks on social welfare and education by the State legislature.

Leading the largest contingent are 5,000 civil service employees of the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers of America, whose speakers will oppose the self-styled "economy" groups which have centered their attack on government employees' salaries, increments and state social services and who are seeking to shift the tax burden upon those least able to pay.

On their arrival in Albany, the contingent will be met by 500 union and non-union civil service workers from upstate locals, and together they will parade through the capitol to the 10th Infantry Armory which has been designated by Assemblyman Moffat as the place for the hearing, in order to accommodate not only the speakers too numerous to fit into the capitol chamber, but also the large number of citizens who have already informed local authorities of their plans to be in Albany for the hearing.

Only one white person, Flora Dell Shiver, 35, died in the tornado which whipped out of the southwest capitol on that date with headquarters at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Following Mary Lucile McGorkey's presentation of the union's position on the budget, and the Bocca speakers in support of the union income tax bill, the union plans to hold a legislative rally.

Assemblymen Bocca, Wagner, Wachtel and Flispatrick are slated to speak on their respective civil

(Continued on Page 3)

ALBANY, Ga., Feb. 11.—Officials announced tonight that a thorough check showed that 17 persons died when the tornado swept through the city of 16,000 Saturday.

James W. Cullen, national Red Cross official directing relief work, said transfer of bodies from one undertaker to another last night caused the death toll to be set incorrectly at more than 20.

Only one white person, Flora Dell Shiver, 35, died in the tornado which whipped out of the southwest capitol on that date with headquarters at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

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Says YCL'ers Work With
Other Youth Groups
For Social Progress

SPEECH CHEERED

'Wilsonian Path' to War
By Administration
Is Assailed

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—More than 3,000 delegates to the Citizenship Institute of the American Youth Congress cheered vigorously today when the AYC's executive secretary, Frances Williams, defended refusal of the Congress to expel Communists on the grounds that such action would endanger the civil rights of all Americans, youth and adult.

Opening a forum discussion of "civil liberties," Miss Williams charged that civil rights are being cut down and are dwindling. She asserted that the AYC welcomes the Young Communist League "along with the representatives of all youth organizations" who would rather work for the betterment of American youth than sit around wringing their hands or shouting long, pious phrases.

Young America also showed its resolve tonight to stay put of war and to work together with the youth of the world for genuine peace and social justice.

The delegates applauded and shouted when Abbot Simon, Legislative Representative of the American Youth Congress who has recently returned from Europe, reminded them of the pledge to this effect taken at the World Youth Congress last year.

For several minutes the vast audience at the Citizenship Institute cheered when Simon declared that the youth of America could best serve world youth by staying out of the imperialist war.

While the delegates applauded and cheered when Abbot Simon, Legislative Representative of the American Youth Congress who has recently returned from Europe, reminded them of the pledge to this effect taken at the World Youth Congress last year.

He told how the Daladier regime in France had "destroyed every vestige of civil liberties and the trade union movement."

Earlier in the day the youthful delegates had expressed themselves unequivocally in support of civil liberties for all without ifs or buts—including civil liberties for Communists, Negroes and trade unionists.

Without mincing words, Miss Frances Williams, administrative chairman of the Youth Congress, assailed attempts by the Roosevelt Administration to suspend the Bill of Rights by proclaiming a "limited national emergency" and by raising the "foreign agent" gag.

Applause from the delegates and the speeches that followed made it plain that the Youth Institute stood united on this issue.

Representatives of trade unions, of Negro youth, of student groups and of progressive Finnish organizations from all parts of the country told of their struggle to preserve the Bill of Rights.

From a representative cross section of Young America came a clamorous and insistent demand for free speech.

Miss Williams declared that "one of the most distressing signs in recent months is the revival of the labor 'foreign agent'."

"I say revival," she declared, "because this is not the first time in American history that the term has been employed in political debate."

She pointed out that the same pattern had been employed by the reactionaries in their fight against Thomas Jefferson 140 years ago when they passed the infamous alien and sedition laws.

Turning to the question of civil

(Continued on Page 3)

RED ARMY WOMAN DOCTOR LEADS ATTACK ON FINN WHITE-GUARDS

By Peter Pavlenko

Noted Soviet Writer

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 11.—Valentina Afanasyevna Plushch, a young Red Army doctor who distinguished herself in battle against the Finnish White-Guards, is a Ukrainian, the daughter of an old railway worker.

Full of bright cheer and kindness, she is at the same time persevering and steadfast. Her big grey eyes sparkle with a youthful vigor which depict the person more than words could.

In the Spring of 1937, when examinations were in full swing at the medical institute where she was studying, she gave birth to a fine son, Vladimir.

Valentina's husband, an army doctor, worked in another city. After graduation from the institute, and knowing that she too would become an army doctor, Valentina wished to unite her family.

But soon, as an army doctor third rank, she took part

in the liberation of the Western Ukraine. She and her husband found themselves in the same army formation. Their small son awaited them at his grandmother's home.

After the liberation of the Western Ukraine, Dr. Plushch was transferred to the Finnish White-Guard front, where she and her husband again met, this time working in the same regiment.

She started the Finnish campaign as a battalion doctor. The battalion, rushing into the attack, left the regimental transport far behind. Army doctor third rank Plushch was distributed her forces. She went to the advance company, as the one facing the greatest dangers, and appointed a junior medical officer to the company to its rear.

The battle operations became intricate and the movements of the advance company were slow. It was necessary to support it by flank movements of forces of the other company. Plushch immediately changed her position. Leaving

(Continued on Page 2)

Lash F.D.R. Policies At Commonwealth Federation Parley

Organization Unanimously Supports Costigan Declaration Against Following Democrats in Betraying People's Needs

By Ellen McGrath
(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 11.—Hurling defiance at war-makers, over 1,100 delegates to the seventh convention of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, Feb. 3-4, geared their organizational machinery for a unyielding fight for peace in 1940.

The coordinating agency—which tipped the scales in favor of progress during recent elections—represents the united strength of the common people in Washington State. Delegates came from labor unions, both AFL and CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods, old age pension unions, Workers Alliance, Democratic and women's clubs, precinct assemblies and various progressive groups.

Cheers swept the hall when Howard Costigan, executive secretary, keynoted the convention with the declaration that state progressives would not follow Roosevelt to war.

UNANIMOUS STAND

Without a dissenting vote, delegates adopted resolutions charting an independent course for 1940, a resolution against war and defense of civil rights.

Warning that reactionaries in the Democratic Party are trying to wipe out a progressive platform, a resolution declared: "The WCF will continue its struggle for progress in the Democratic Party, reserving the right, in the event the Democratic Party becomes a 'twiddle-dum' to a 'Republican twiddle-dummer' to take such independent action as will guarantee that the democratic electorate processes shall not be made a hollow mockery and that there shall be effected the maximum political unity to stop the drive of reactionary forces and that the road to progress shall be kept open."

Delegates charged that the President and Congress are leaning on the war-needs of other nations at the expense of our domestic problems.

"We reaffirm our support for social and economic accomplishments wrung from a reluctant Congress by an insistent people and that we redouble our efforts to see that state and national governments immediately act to meet constructively the burning needs of the people and abandon all policies involving our nation to any degree on either side of the armed struggles of European empires," a resolution declared.

ADOPT CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM

Warning that suppression of civil rights was an ominous step toward war, delegates mapped a program to fight any curb on the Bill of Rights for all: (1) punishment of all infractions of civil rights; (2) opposed passage of anti-foreign born bills and bills to deprive minorities of freedom of speech, press and assembly; (3) full protection of the rights of labor, including the right of government employees to strike, and cessation of dangerous interpretations and procedure being used by the Department of Justice and in particular use of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act which can be instruments for the destruction of all labor organizations.

Chaffing at delay in securing federal aid in halting the wave of terror in the lumber communities, the convention carried its fight for civil rights to the national capital.

A trio were delegated to go to

Washington, D. C., to confer with Attorney General Robert Jackson and urge federal intervention to halt terrorism. The violence climaxed recently in Aberdeen, Wash., with destruction of the Finnish Workers' Hall and assassination of Laura Law, wife of an executive board member of the International Woodworkers of America.

The trio named were Howard O. Costigan, executive secretary of the WCF; Irvin Goodman, Portland, Oregon, who is attorney for the Grays Harbor Civil Rights Committee; and Dick Law, husband of the slain woman and himself threatened with a frame-up plot by corrupt officials.

Delegates moved swiftly to induce the Department of Justice to act after Ted Dokier, part-time labor leader and chairman of the Civil Rights Committee in Grays Harbor, told with quiet eloquence of the battle being waged for freedom against the lumber barons.

"The problem of Aberdeen does not belong to Dick Law, nor to Grays Harbor, but to all the people in free America," Dokier said. "It is the No. 1 job in our nation today, the preservation of our civil rights, and as real Americans we're going to do that job."

LASHES RED-BAITERS

With ironic humor, Dokier spoke of the red-baiting campaign in the harbor and of the super-patriots who were waging a fight against American democracy under the guise of ousting "Reds."

"We are not going to run and hide because someone pins a false label on us. We have affidavits from a hundred people of the things that have been done to beat down the labor movement in Aberdeen. And we have scores of friends who are willing to take the witness stand and testify to these things—when and if they are assured they will not meet the fate of our good sister Laura Law."

With a briefcase full of documentary evidence, including an attack on the life of a state Senator and official of the Washington State Grange, the trio of delegates are heading for the Department of Justice.

"There must be no more Centralia Massacres by the lumber barons in Washington State," Costigan said, warning that the wave of terrorism was caused by lust for profits in lumber on the heels of the Imperialist war.

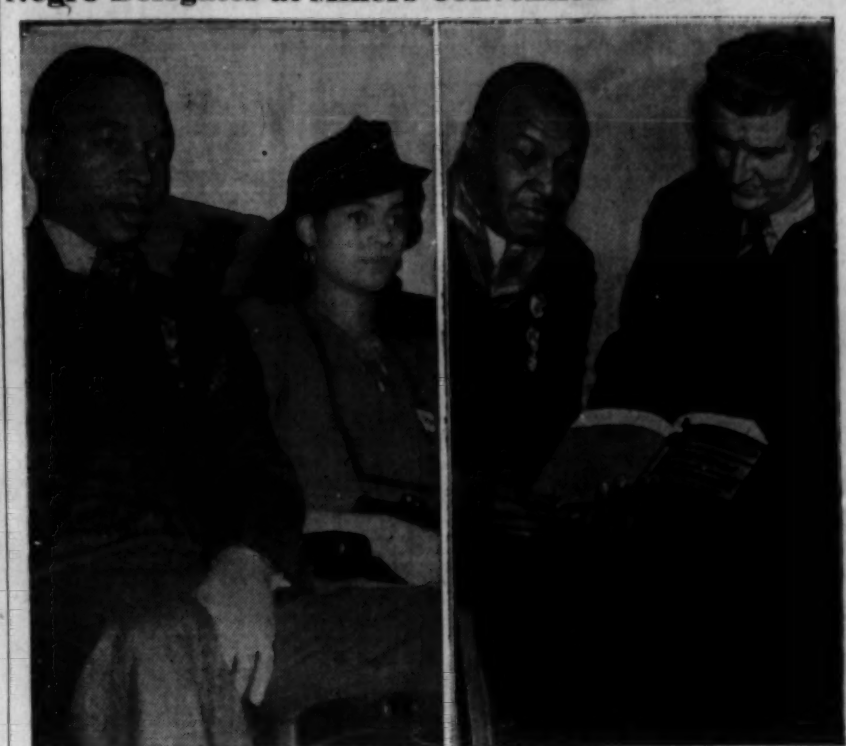
Witnesses Get Invitations to Triple Hanging

Invitations were received today by prospective witnesses of a triple execution Thursday night at Sing Sing prison.

The three to die are Bertal Thinsstead, 26, and John Kulka, 24. They killed Patrolman Humbert Mockazi during a night club hold-up. And Franklin W. Jenner, 22, who killed Mrs. Florence Ames of Onondaga County during a robbery.

Yesterday Thinsstead received his 40th visit from Miss Eta Guzman of 444 E. 72nd St.

Negro Delegates at Miners Convention



More than 300 Negroes were among the 2,400 delegates who attended the Golden Jubilee Convention of the United Mine Workers in Columbus, O., recently. Photo shows, left to right, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Poole. Mr. Poole is president of Local 1357 of California, Pa. Also shown are W. L. Williams, delegate from Local 8281 of McRoberts, Ky., and Pearl Elkins, financial secretary of Local 6281.

Youth Leader Flays Drive Against Communists as Threat to Civil Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

liberties for Communists, Miss Williams said that the Youth Congress has learned "that there is no half-way mark for civil liberties in a democracy."

"We in the American Youth Congress have felt the rising tide of pressure being brought against such ideas in the form of oppression against political minorities," she said.

"For well over a year now, we have been under bombardment from all sides to purge the Communists from the American Youth Congress. Yes, there are Communists represented in the Congress through the Young Communist League."

"And they are there, though in the minority, because they are part of the youth of the United States; they are willing to work to help get better wages, jobs, and security for young Americans. And because we in the American Youth Congress have a tremendous job to do, we welcome them along with representatives of all youth organizations who would rather work for the betterment of American Youth than sit around wringing their hands or spouting longious phrases."

"It is a curious fact, so it seems to many of our elders, fortunately not all of our elders, that Youth actually does learn from history; and history in Italy, Germany, Austria, and more recently in France and Canada, has taught us that the opening gun in the war on civil liberties has begun by outlawing the Communists, suppressing their literature and meetings."

Miss Williams urged the delegates to fight against the Dies Committee, against the modern alien and sedition laws which are pending in Congress, the various M-day bills designed to militarize the nation and attempts to emasculate the Wagner Act.

DEMAND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS FOR NEGROES

Presiding at the civil liberties session this afternoon was Miss Harriet Pickens, a Negro delegate representing the Business and Professional Girls Section of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Miss Pickens jibed at the President's admonition to the Youth delegates not to pass resolutions since they were not experts—and applause from the audience indicated clearly that the President's remarks had insulted and nettled the Institute.

From subsequent speakers representing the Negro Youth of America came demands for democratic rights for the Negro people and for passage of the anti-lynching bill. Louis Burnham of the Harlem Youth Council declared that the delegates must "reject the idea that as young people we are incompetent who cannot think for ourselves."

He lashed out at the "uncivilized manner" in which the Negro delegates had been treated in Washington—in the way they had not been permitted to eat at the same restaurants and sleep in the same hotels as the white delegates.

FINNISH YOUTH SPEAKS

A fair-skinned young Finnish girl from Gardner, Mass., Miss Anne Koski, told how local vigilante groups and the reactionary newspapers hound the working class who refuse to support the Manneheim government.

"We are Americans of Finnish descent," she said, "and if we question Baron Manneheim's undemocratic past we are labelled as 'reds.'"

"They threaten us with vigilantes. We feel that we are being denied freedom of speech as much as if it were not in the Bill of Rights."

A dramatic story of suppression of civil liberties by J. Edgar Hoover's F.B.I. was told by Ben Sponger of the Worcester, Mass., Youth Council.

He described how an "official informer" for the F.B.I. had entered the Worcester Youth Council, played a leading role in it and then attempted to disrupt the activities of the young people by raising a red scare.

An amusing interlude in the procession of the brief speeches by the delegates about their problems in fighting for civil liberties took place shortly after Miss Verda Barnes, vice chairman of the Young Democrats had addressed the Institute.

Receipt of a check for \$40 from James Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was announced to the delegates.

"We are very grateful to Mr. Farley and to Miss Barnes," Miss Pickens, the chairman, declared, "and we are still non-partisan."

Miss Barnes said that she agreed with the delegates in their insistence on jobs and civil liberties and recited the past achievements of the Roosevelt Administration.

"What about the future?" One member of the audience interjected. Miss Blanche Fisher, a young white sharecropper from Missouri, told the Institute that poor whites as well as Negroes are deprived of their right to vote.

"We people of the South want the right to vote," she said. "We want more civil liberties."

Arno Weissfogel, a young seaman representing the National Maritime Union, told how marine workers do not have the right to vote. He also bitterly condemned the action of Capt. Joseph Galmard, skipper of the City of Flint for his autocratic treatment of the crew in the Soviet port of Murmansk.

17 Death Toll In Georgia Tornado

All Except One Victim Were Negroes; Many Left Homeless

(Continued from Page 1)

classed as seriously injured by the Red Cross. Cullen said he did not believe other bodies would be found in the debris, most of which had been cleared from the streets late this afternoon by a combined force of county convicts, civilian conservation corps members and private volunteers.

More than 3,500 persons were homeless tonight. Federal, state and local agencies had established canteens and temporary living quarters for the refugees in the city auditorium and at a Negro school.

The Disaster Loan Corporation tonight announced it would open an office tomorrow in Albany, Ga. to provide aid to victims of Saturday's tornado.

Powell Jenkins, an official of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is enroute to Georgia to take charge.

Stone Crane, directing rehabilitation work for the Red Cross, estimated that 900 homes were destroyed in the tornado. He said assistance would be provided for all families financially unable to care

"We of the National Maritime Union are with the Youth Congress 100 per cent," Weissfogel said.

LABOR NEEDS YOUTH

Gardner Jackson, legislative representative of Labor's Non-Partisan League, echoed the invitation of CIO leader John L. Lewis yesterday that Youth unite with labor for independent political action.

"We need you, and we want you to work with us," he declared.

Jackson, who has been active in the fight against the Dies Committee, said that this un-American witch-hunt could be discontinued only if the people united to send progressive and courageous representatives to Congress.

The delegates listened attentively to Miss Reva Bernstein of the Detroit Civil Rights Federation as she told of the midnight raids of the F.B.I. on the homes of citizens charged with having aided young Americans to go to Spain to fight for the Loyalist Government.

Miss Bernstein declared that these raids were a "trial balloon" on the part of the Administration to see how far it can go in suppressing the civil liberties of the American people.

Larry Gross, representing the delegation from Harvard University, described the unsuccessful efforts of Harvard students to have Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, address them in the face of determined opposition on the part of the authorities of the University.

And so it went all afternoon as the youthful delegates walked up the speaker's stand and told their own story of their fight to maintain civil liberties.

This morning about 1,500 delegates attended inter-faith religious services.

Exceeding all previous estimates was the actual number of registered delegates—5,130 young people from the cities and towns and farms of America.

Delegates Off To Albany on State Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

service bills introduced into the legislature. Considerable interest has been manifested also by city employees in the Desmond measure designed to introduce political and civil restrictions on state employees, similar to those contained in the federal Hatch Law.

This delegation is the largest of its kind ever to go to Albany on a hearing and demonstrates the new interest of government employees for adequate social services such as health, mental hygiene, education, social welfare, etc., as included concretely in legislative measures sponsored by the S.C.M.W.A. and introduced into the State Legislature.

Police and state troopers were busy today, routing week-end motorists and droves of sightseers around the stricken city. County police said despite patrols on the outskirts of town, hundreds of sightseers managed to enter the city and complicate work for laborers cleaning debris from the streets.

Electric power was restored to about half the city tonight and communications facilities were re-established.

The Browder Library Has The Answers

AmterShows Importance Of Books in Present Situation

(Statement on Browder Library by Israel Amter)

Enemies of the Communist Party dearly love to find so-called "contradictions" in our policy; over the years. In the recent special election, our opponents of the Democratic Party frequently contrasted our present position of opposition to the Roosevelt Administration with our one-time support—for the purpose of discrediting our past and present policies. Needless to say, they did not round out the picture by recalling our forthright attacks upon the NRA period or our highly critical attitude toward Roosevelt during 1935-36, which continued whenever Roosevelt's actions did not conform to his statements and promises.

We would cheerfully add to their catalogue of "contradictions" our profound position with respect to the League of Nations, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, trade union unity, embargoes, boycotts, etc., etc.

We would be the last to hide these "contradictions." The cause of change, its timing, its technique—is the highest lesson we have to teach—and to learn.

"Our Communist policy," as Earl Browder points out in his foreword to the "People's Front," "represents a constant struggle to meet more adequately the problems of a rapidly changing world." To trace this movement, this change, Browder tells us, "is the first condition of understanding the line of policy of the Communist Party, to see where we are going."

OUR 1940 ELECTION TASKS

In the coming 1940 elections one of our key tasks will be to explain to the people why they can no longer support the Roosevelt Administration. It will not be enough to speak of the new war and hunger policies of the Administration. People will want to know what brought about the change, how an Administration which we have on occasion supported, could make such a sharp turn. We will have to answer misrepresentations of our democratic front policies.

All this was foreshadowed in the special election in the 14th Congressional District.

As essential preparation for the 1940 Presidential elections, we must master the Browder Library, now being offered at special rates to Daily Worker readers. These volumes are indispensable for a proper understanding of the Communist Party line of policy. Without closely studying these definitive writings on the New Deal no one can claim more than a superficial understanding of our position today. No one who has not mastered these profound analyses of American political currents and tides can regard himself as ready to wage an effective fight for peace and progress in 1940.

NMU Asks Gov't to Hold Hearings on Wages in Industry

Places Request Before U. S. Maritime Commission In Letter Outlining Conditions Which Are Far Below Minimum Health Standards

The National Maritime Union yesterday announced that it had asked the United States Maritime Commission to "hold hearings on the question of increasing the manning and wage scales on American merchant vessels."

The demand was made on the grounds that "the present wage scale is a sub-standard wage scale," being in effect less than 54 per cent of the minimum health and decency budget established by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The letter follows: "The National Maritime Union, during its negotiations with the American Merchant Marine Institute, for the renewal of the Union agreement with the ship operators, which had expired on September 30th, 1939, was unsuccessful in securing an increase in the wage scale contained in the 1939 agreement, in part because of the outstanding minimum manning and wage scale previously promulgated by the United States Maritime Commission."

"Pursuant to Title 46, U.S.C.A., Section 201, no change can be made in the minimum manning and wage scale fixed by the Commission 'except upon public notice that the Commission will hold hearings' on this question."

"We respectfully request that the Maritime Commission issue a public notice for the holding of hearings on the question of increasing the manning and wage scale on American merchant vessels, on the ground that the present wage scale is, as a matter of fact, a sub-standard wage scale."

"A study was made of the actual income of the members of the National Maritime Union for a twelve month period ending April 15th, 1939, and showed that the average income of members of the National Maritime Union, using the 1939 wage scale (stipulated in the agreement with the ship operators) as a basis for that period was \$1,053. The minimum health and decency budget established by the findings of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, indicates that for the year 1938, the average 'Minimum Health and Decency Budget' was \$1,947."

"We submit, therefore, that an average income of \$1,053 for American Merchant seamen is less than 54 per cent of the 'Minimum Health and Decency Budget' established by the records of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics."

"We respectfully request that the Maritime Commission issue a public notice for the holding of hearings on the question of increasing the manning and wage scale on American merchant vessels, on the ground that the present wage scale is, as a matter of fact, a sub-standard wage scale."

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BRITISH WAR AGENTS HERE CONSIDER F. D. R. THEIR ALLY

Active in Securing American Fronts for Propaganda Machine to Secure U. S. Involvement in Imperialist Slaughter

In yesterday's installment, the activities of the British propaganda machine in this country during 1914-18, under the late Sir Gilbert Parker, to involve the United States in the first World War were described by the writer. The second and concluding article follows:

By John Meldon

Whom do we have in our midst these days? (and the Redcoats are still coming over in droves).

Let's look at the roster, and peculiarly enough, we find not only a new crop, but some of the old boys whom the British Foreign Office sent over here in 1914-18. For instance, to mention a few, we have Mr. Runciman and Mr. Selfridge back in our midst.

In addition (and many, mind you, assiduously keep out of the public print) we have Parliament members George Ridely, Alfred Edwards, Lieutenant Colonel Macnamara, and Vyvyan Adams. London's New York Times correspondent, the White-Guard Russian V. Poliakoff, internationally known as Augur, is also here, as is eminent British literary figures Phyllis Bottome, Cecil Roberts, Graham Hutton, R. Ellis Roberts, I. A. Richards, Eric Dunstan, Sir Derwent Hall Caine and S. K. Ratcliffe.

Heading the pack, and hobnobbing at teas, social affairs, and the spots where our "influential" people hang out, are my Lords and Ladies of the Marley, Lotherian, Duff Cooper and Guinness clans.

Their methods, as per instruction from the British Foreign Office are varied. Some, like Lord Lotherian, are the "public" spokesmen, lecturing from one city to another (and ironically collecting \$700 a lecture for asking American youth to once again die for Morgan's investments in London City). Others have the job of "seeing the right people" privately, and repeat the process used in 1914-18, as Professor Lasswell describes it:

"The social lobby, the personal conversation, the casual brush." But British imperialism does not confine its foreign agent activities in this country to a few restricted, if potent channels. The aristocrats who conquered and enslaved half the world are a thorough systematic people.

At this moment, there is a group of five British agents in New York City, recently arrived, whose main mission is to rope in a "respectable" liberal who will lobby Washington Senators to bolster the tottering drive to secure loans for Finnish Baron Mannerheim. These agents are attempting to supply that subtle touch they feel is needed, in having a "respectable" liberal, in good standing with labor, pep up the faltering Congressmen and Senators. Thus far, this writer is informed, they have not succeeded, but if and when they do, the Sunday Worker will promptly publicize the fact.

While these Downing Street foreign agents are immediately concerned with securing an effective lobby with a progressive tinge to impress the Senate, they also have in mind (and this was frankly stated to a "safe" pro-British American friend who inadvertently let it slip to other ears), using the expected Finnish war loans as a new "precedent" for loans directly to Britain sometime in the future.

Meanwhile, certain other alleged "liberals" have already been roped in, as the following will show:

A PECULIAR "COINCIDENCE"

Long before the war started, the German Consulate in New York City began publishing a eight-page tabloid, "Facts In Review," under the undisputed editorship of the "German Library of Information" at 17 Battery Place. This tabloid is now frankly propagandistic and devoted to answering British propaganda in trade and educational circles here.

Several months ago, after the war had started, it is understood from reliable sources, one of our visiting British agents (a Lord, by the way), decided that the German "Facts In Review" should be met with a counter publication. At that point, Lord... apparently drops out of the picture.

However, a group of "liberals," if you can by stretch of the imagination include William Green and Eugene Lyons in that category, decided to sponsor a publication called "The United States of Europe," but dropped the idea when they decided that that slogan had a certain post-war stench in American nostrils.

Then, mysteriously, in January, there appeared a sheet, an almost exact replica of the German "Facts In Review," called "Facts vs. Fiction," violently pro-Allied, but unlike the undisputed German sheet, this new one is issued fortnightly by the "American Committee For International Information." The "American"

Mooney Scores FBI Terror In Detroit

Civil Liberty Conference Forms Defense Committee to Halt Terror Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee was set up and a local defense committee. Funds are pouring in and hundreds of dollars have already been collected.

MANEUVER FOR QUICK TRIAL
The effectiveness of the mass defense campaign now fully under way, is obviously being felt by the Federal authorities in Detroit, who are now reputed to be asking for a quick trial, as the tremendous protest movement that sprung up over night makes the powers that be in the United States District Attorney's office feel that the longer the trial is delayed, the more powerful will become the protest movement.

This news came to the State Civil Rights Conference late Saturday and obviously was because of the strong representation there and the excellent labor delegation who were most vigorous in their denunciation of the Federal authorities' tactics.

Because of this pressure it was stated in the Sunday press that U. S. District Attorney Lehr will issue a statement "on the whole matter." This is the same agent who stated "off the record" in the court room lobbies "let's see how much bail you can raise." Another statement attributed to this representative of the Government was that in conversation with defense attorneys he said, "These people are not workers, they are riff-raff."

acutely aware of the profound deep rooted peace sentiment of the American people, and he openly confessed that awareness when he addressed the upper class Oxford students:

"The instinct of isolation in America is deep-rooted," he declared. "The change desired by President Roosevelt may be slow in coming."

DOWNING ST. PAYS HOMAGE
However, Sir Fredrick paid due reverence to F. D. R. and the United States war Senators and Congressmen by stating:

"The neutrality act showed where America's sympathies lay." (Meaning, of course, the sympathies of F. D. R. and Wall Street—Ed.)

Hinting that the British agents now operating in this country have been warned not to unnecessarily arouse the suspicion of the American masses, Sir Fredrick told his Oxford audience that the "vehementness of the American temperament" must be carefully guided into channels of pro-Allied support.

"Considering the vehemence of the American temperament," he declared, "it is not inconceivable that these 'sympathies' may one day sweep America into the crusade which today she shuns."

But, he warned, and his words were directed to the ears of Britain's American friends in the Senate and House, as well as to the Oxford students listening to his speech, "America is 'pacifist' in the best sense of the word. She desires a better world, but does not see why she should be asked to make it better against her will."

In the course of his Oxford talk, this chief propagandist for British rebuked members of the British ruling circles who were "impatient" with the activities of the American war-mongering press, Administration, and the business world, which is not driving America to the brink of the channel house fast enough to suit them:

"We must remember," he said plausibly, "that the spirit of isolation in America is so strong that all parties have bowed before it, especially in the election year. America as a whole has read a lesson from the past 20 years, showing that until the peoples of the world are willing to make sacrifices for the well-being of mankind, the advice of Washington regarding foreign entanglements is as good today as when it was given."

Sir Fredrick must have reeled off the last part of that statement with his tongue in his cheek—but the real message between the lines was one addressed to Roosevelt and the war mob here, stating that Downing Street fully realizes what a tough problem the war-mongers of this country face, especially with the national elections looming, and with the Gallup poll showing the American people 95 per cent opposed to entering the war.

It is quite evident, from perusing Sir Fredrick Whyte's first recorded speech dealing with his evaluation of the American people and their deep opposition to war, that this titled pimp for Madame Death is a realist, and he intends to sneak up on his victim carefully, but with typical British imperialist confidence, as Sir Gilbert Parker handled his "delicate mission" on these shores in 1914-18.

Castoff Army Shoes Given to WPA Workers



Twenty-three-year-old Army shoes, left over from the World War, which are being issued to WPA employees in New York City.

Waitresses' Delegation To Blast Budget Cuts

American Indian Heads Restaurant Contingent To Demand Wage Law Enforcement

Wanda McGovern, a full-blooded Indian employed in a restaurant, will be among the nearly 100 waitresses, counter girls and hotel workers who will go to Albany today to take part in the budget hearings at which they will ask that the proposed \$75,000 appropriation to enforce minimum wage laws in New York State be increased to \$500,000.

The delegation, which will be accompanied by various union officials, represents the 14 local unions in the catering industry of New York comprising the Local Joint Executive Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, A. F. of L. Their aggregate membership is 45,000.

The girls will wear uniforms and arm bands and carry the slogan "A Half Million Dollars for Minimum Wage Enforcement."

The group will leave Grand Central Station at 8 A. M., occupying a car attached to the special train chartered by the American Federation of Teachers, Local 5, which is also participating in the budget hearings.

Speaking for the delegation at the hearing besides Wanda McGovern are expected to be Harry Reich, Chairman of the Joint Board's Legislative Committee; Gertrude Lane, General Organizer of Hotel and Club Employees Union Local 6 and Taubma Moss, cafeteria worker.

Frieda Miller, Industrial Commissioner, is expected shortly to order into effect the minimum wage rates for women in the restaurant industry recommended recently by the Minimum Wage Board created for that purpose. Miss Moss was a member of the Board.

The Local Joint Executive Board in a statement said that in general it approved Governor Lehman's budget provisions but that it agrees with Industrial Commissioner Miller that appropriations for enforcement of the minimum wages for women and minors established in the various industries must be increased.

THE PALM BEACH MOB HOPES THE 'TRAMPS' START TRAMPING

By Louise Mitchell

There are pilgrimages and pilgrimages.

Mr. Youth goes to Washington on foot but Mr. Bill Dollar, a crisp slip, is off to the Gold Coast in a private pullman. The American Youth Congress is packing its bags for a trip but Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has Congress in the bag right from the start. And she's heading South with the rest of the Rolls-Royce clan to turn their greenbacks into gold.

The overhoused, overfed and overclothed are on their bon-voyage to Palm Beach's merry-go-round cause happy days are here, hooray! and the hell with N. Y. A. Accorded to them your mother raised her boy to be a soldier for the Morgans and Mannerheims and when the sable set her the tramping of your feet on the ground, they'll say it's tramp, tramp, just tramps are marching. Just because you want a job, because you want security and peace. Because four million youth demand something to do.

The upper crust with its lifetime policy on social security knows this is boom year, here and abroad, and so they say all you need is personal initiative and you won't lose your citizenship. If it's a job you want, just find one.

Look at Johnny Drayton. He needed a job and look what he got. When his father inserted a "legal notice" disclaiming Johnny's gambling and drinking debts, it almost looked like the boy was down to his last check-book. The silver spoon



was yanked out of his mouth but not for long. Johnny knows his way around Park Avenue pantries. He's no longer among the unemployed, nowadays he spends more on tobacco in a month than CCC kids earn in six.

The daring young man is also on a pilgrimage. He's leaving for Florida as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William V. Vanderbilt. The party will fly down in the Vanderbilt 30-passenger plane which is fitted like a yacht and has every conceivable gadget including gold toothpicks.

You see, Mrs. Vanderbilt has a daughter, Rosemary Warburton (don't try and figure out the family name, mother's got a divorce) who is now at Palm Beach awaiting family and Johnny. Johnny sees a lifetime job in tying his wagon to the Vanderbilt New York Central Railroad via the Rosemary Special.

Another attraction for the young blade is the Vanderbilt yacht, the Alva, tied up in drydock waiting for the moon, mooned couple

Negro History Week Opens At Church Here

500 Attend Ceremony in Harlem at Fifteenth Annual Observance

(Continued from Page 1)

cated to a civilization foreign to democracy."

Audley Moore, prominent Harlem Communist leader, in discussing the role of labor in the fight for democracy said that Negro women are given little, if any, consideration. She told of the great sacrifices of Negro women during the period of Reconstruction in the South and how they proved to be valiant fighters for the cause of labor.

She pointed to the Bronx slave markets, the high death rate among Negro mothers of Harlem and the terrible housing conditions, as proof that much work has to be done to make democracy work in America. Referring to the present imperialist war in Europe, she said the "Yanks are not coming this time, because we have a big job to make democracy work here first."

Other speakers on the program were: Dorey A. Wilkerson of Howard University and Dr. Max Yergan, head of the International Committee on African Affairs. Dr. L. D. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection at the 135th St. branch of the New York Public Library, presided.

Similar activities in observance of Negro History Week will continue throughout the week until Sunday morning when a breakfast will be held at the YMCA, 180 W. 135th St.

Republicans Consider July 4 for Convention

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—Strong sentiment developed among Republicans tonight to hold their nominating convention on July 4. Leaders said that choice of the convention city lies between Chicago, winner of the Democratic meeting, and Philadelphia, the runner-up. A \$200,000 bid from Houston, Tex., is not regarded seriously. Time and place of the convention will be selected when the National Committee meets here on Friday.

BROWDER CAMPAIGN LAID GROUND WORK FOR 1940 ELECTION

Communists in 14th District Mastered Technique of Campaigning—Girl Tells of How Vote for C.P. Was Built

Campaign workers who labored tirelessly and largely without sleep for four weeks in behalf of Earl Browder's candidacy for Congress from the 14th Congressional District are still tired, but happy and confident that the work accomplished in this campaign will bear its full fruit in the 1940 presidential elections.

Pete Cacchione, chairman of the campaign, was found at home enthusiastically recounting the exploits of the hundreds who surprised every political observer in America by the job they did.

"It was far and away the greatest campaign ever put up," Pete said. "Our Party really mastered a technique of campaigning which we have never before achieved. It was remarkable. And there is no question that we left an impression in that district that will remain forever."

"I stand ready to predict that the work we did this time will really register in the November elections."

"It is clear that thousands of people are still confused about the real issues. But they will all realize in the next eight months that the New Deal has really been abandoned. There are eight months before the next election in which to really expose the New Deal; in that time many things will occur and people will remember: 'That Communist who visited me last February warned me that this would happen...' he was certainly right..."

"It was a tremendous job," he continued, "and all the credit in the world goes to the comrades who participated in this campaign. The results of their work will be cashed in next November—but of course, that depends also on our Party activity during this coming period; we've got to keep in contact with the people, we've got to circulate our press and literature, and we must not wait until a few weeks before next election to visit these voters again."

Cacchione, a veteran of a many a hard fought campaign, was satisfied with the results of this one. "The big thing," he said, "was the fact that the Tammany machine dropped ten per cent of its vote, and they will lose a lot more in the next eight months. And then take the 12,000 voters who didn't come out. That's the independent vote; that's the vote that Tammany doesn't control and that's the vote that decides elections. That vote will be out this November, and that's the vote that we can and will reach."

Cacchione's opinion is reflected by all the active election district captains who worked night and day to get the vote for Browder. All of them are enthusiastic.

We can take little Ray Chambers, captain of the 18th Election District, in the 8th Assembly District, which comprises the square between 9th and 10th Streets and First and Second Avenues on the East Side. It is largely an Italian neighborhood. In 1938 Israel Amter received 47 votes in this district, and in this election Browder got 97.

Ray says: "I never saw anything like it in my life. The whole campaign was marvelous."

She remembers many inspiring episodes. There was one elderly Italian worker whom she had visited in the Amter campaign. He wasn't very friendly then, but he listened. She visited him again this campaign and found him much more ready to listen. "This time," she reports, "he not only listened, but he signed Browder's petition, and promised to vote for him."

"But on election day I found him at the polling place with a Democratic badge and handing out Democratic literature. I was so shocked that I went up and asked him why he was doing it, and he explained that he 'has children and has to support them.' I actually felt sick; a chill ran through me."

"Well, a little later I handed another voter a Browder card and watched him go over to this man. He showed him the card I gave him, and I saw my Democratic worker look around, and then nod his head in the affirmative, and the man to whom I'd given the card smiled and went on into the booth."

"I VOTED FOR BROWDER!" "Later I managed to speak to him again and I asked him point blank: 'Did you vote for Browder?' He didn't say a word; just smiled a little and nodded his head in a sly way. I felt so good that tears came to my eyes..."

Ray also got a great lift when an old Jewish couple passed her on their way to the polls and said: "God bless the Communist Party." A little later another person came by and said to her: "God bless Earl Browder."

"I was so impressed," she said, "that I replied to both of them: 'God bless you, too.'"

Another of her experiences on election day made her glad of the work she had done. It was very early in the morning, about 5:30. An elderly Jewish woman came out of the polling place and declared very loudly: "I swear by my children that I voted for Earl Browder." Then turning to the Democratic worker, she spoke directly to him: "You want to know why? Because I don't want him to go to prison. You Democrats, you are the majority; all right, you can do with me as you like, but I voted for Browder!"

TIRELESS WORKER

"I was so excited," Ray reports, "that I went over and wanted to kiss her. But she said: 'Don't kiss me; I only do what's right.'"

Ray is typical. She has worked in her election district for several years now, but reports that this is the greatest campaign she has ever participated in. And it was the campaign in which she worked her hardest. She has a job, but for weeks reported to campaign headquarters every night after work, and on Sundays canvassed the entire day.

Towards the end of the campaign she noticed that the Democrats were working harder than they ever had before, and that they were really worried. "There were many houses," she says, "where I had visited the people many times and found them very friendly. But towards the end I usually found that the Democratic captain had also been there, and where he had been I couldn't get in again. Once I met the Democratic captain coming out of a house I had previously visited, and he said: 'There's no use you going in; I've got 97 per cent of this vote tied up.'"

But she worked like that for four weeks and then on election day she was up at 4 A. M. and worked that day without a stop until after 9:30 at night.

"When I finally got through," she says, "I was so tired I was ready to drop. Every part of my body ached. When I got home I had to fight against fainting in order to get up the stairs, and when I got in I couldn't even talk; I just fell into bed. I had to get up the next morning at 8 to go to work, but that day I came home and went to bed at 2 in the afternoon and slept straight through till six the next morning."

"I'm still tired. But I feel encouraged. I feel that we have really gained something. It's the feeling you get when you know that something really big has been accomplished."

"I'll admit that when the first returns came into Stuyvesant Casino I felt a little disappointed. But when I heard that my ED had doubled its vote, and that in the 8th A. D. the Communist Party was the second party, I was really excited. I just jumped up and screamed. And after Browder spoke there, I saw my way very clear. I am satisfied with the campaign, and I'm satisfied with the work we did, and I know that we've really laid the ground-work for our Party in the future."

Social Services Main Issue at Albany Hearings

Budget Hearings Today to Receive Peoples Protest on Gov. Lehman's 'Peace' with Republican Wreckers

By Mac Gordon

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—"It seems to us that if any just criticism may be directed against this budget, it is that the appropriations for the regular State services are too scanty. Anyone . . . who can translate the bare figures into the human services and the physical goods that must be purchased, will grant that this budget includes only the minimum necessary appropriations."

These are the words of Governor Lehman in describing that part of the budget appropriating money for the work of the various departments, as distinguished from state aid to education, highways or relief. These departments offer many valuable services to the citizens of the state. They administer the labor, health, social welfare laws. They build roads and exercise supervision over the public utilities. The amount of money they get for operation determines the extent to which they can properly administer the many fine social laws won by labor in the state. Thus labor and the progressive movement cannot afford to overlook this part of the budget.

Last year Governor Lehman announced, in submitting his budget, that he had cut departmental requests to the bone, leaving off \$150,000,000 from the combined requests of the seventeen departments. In spite of this, the Republican "hatchet men" found it possible to cut another \$7,000,000. It would be well to "translate" some of that seven million in terms of "human services and physical goods" eliminated.

In the Labor Department, factory inspection, the administration of the Minimum Wage Law for Women, homework inspection, Workers Compensation Administration, and examination and hospitalization of industrial disease cases were all seriously hampered by the \$286,000 cut handed out by the Republican legislature.

In the case of safety inspection, 13 factory inspectors, 6 safety inspectors of construction, 2 mine and tunnel inspectors, the Director of Industrial Safety and Hygiene, and the associate physician of Industrial Hygiene were eliminated. This made several of the industrial safety and hygiene laws virtually unenforceable, and all inspection was reduced to a dangerous degree.

The Minimum Wage Bureau suffered a loss of 9 research investigators and 3 minimum wage investigators. The extent to which the Republicans expected to delay the work of this bureau is indicated in the amount cut down for expenses of Wage Board members, which are fixed by law on a day-to-day basis. The Government's proposal of \$22,680 was reduced to \$12,000.

Nine homework inspectors were eliminated, making laws on that matter almost unenforceable. The Workers' Compensation Bureau suffered a loss of 6 claims inspectors and about 20 compensating clerks, besides a number of typists and stenographers. This means even greater delays in settling of workers' compensation claims, the slowness of which has been a frequent source of complaint.

Further, amounts allotted to chest X-rays for workers in dusty industries were cut from \$12,000 to the paltry figure of \$200. Hospitalization and X-ray allowance for silicosis victims was slashed from \$1,000 to \$200.

Perhaps the most vicious effects of the budget cuts were felt in the Mental Hygiene Department, which operates the 24 institutions for the mentally ill in the State, with a total population equal to that of a fair-sized city. The Governor had pared the requests of the Department down to more than a million dollars less than was available for operation the previous year, despite a growing population of about 3,000 annually. Dr. William J. Tiffany, Commissioner of Mental Hygiene, freely revealed that he had informed the Governor that he did not believe it was possible to administer the institutions humanely with that cut. On top of that came a slash of \$1,500,000 by the Republican legislature.

This resulted in the cutting out of hundreds of attendants with the inevitable accompaniment of increased outbreaks, failure to give necessary attention to patients, rougher treatment necessitated by inability to give time to patient handling, etc. It meant, also, that the utterly inadequate psychiatric treatment given to patients before had to be cut down considerably, so that the chances of cure were greatly reduced. And it meant that even the understaffed doctors and attendants could not give proper treatment because of cutting down of equipment and medicines.

Patients had been fed on 6c a meal. Even this was cut. At Poughkeepsie Hospital, the food item was cut by more than \$36,000; at Rockland State, it was reduced \$30,000; at Kings Park, over \$23,000, and so on at all institutions. Clothing and medicines were each reduced by 10 per cent at all hospitals. Thus, the helpless wards of the State were the victims of the cruel and sense-

less "economy" of the Republican reactionaries.

The services of the Health Department were also drastically cut, at the expense of the people's health. Thirteen state health nurses and twelve milk inspectors were eliminated. Funds for the prevention and control of syphilis and poliomyelitis, including the establishment of additional health district service, were cut by more than \$25,000. Funds for prevention and control of pneumonia were cut 20 per cent, or \$22,500. The appropriation providing for serological tests for gonorrhea and neuro-syphilis was reduced more than 50 per cent.

In the tuberculosis hospitals, where food is so important an item for recovery, food budgets were cut almost uniformly by about 10 per cent.

The cut of \$176,000 in social welfare funds resulted in reduced food budgets and teachers in the reform schools. The decrease of \$100,000 in the funds for public service caused a reduction in the engineers and inspectors of the power, telephone and transportation companies, making it possible for the public utilities to mulct more money from the public.

Despite the sharply curtailed services suffered by the citizens of the State as a result of the \$7,000,000 cut in departmental appropriations made by last year's legislature, and despite the bitter fight conducted by the Governor against these cuts, Lehman's proposed budget this year restores only about two million dollars. In other words he has virtually surrendered to the Republicans before the fight actually has begun. This shows that labor and the people of the State cannot put their reliance in either of the major parties in Albany to protect their social needs.

Like in all such cases of "apportionment" reactionary appetites are simply whetted. The "economy" advocates now want to bite off \$50,000,000 from the executive budget. They are threatening a march of 1,500 from New York City and thousands from all over the State, upon Albany today, on the occasion of the open hearing on the budget.

Labor and progressive forces are preparing to demand an increase in the budget. CIO leaders announced that dozens of trade union officials are expected from the western part of the state and hundreds from New York. Teachers' groups expect to bring up a few thousand from New York, Buffalo, Rochester, and several other upstate points to demand restoration of cuts in state aid to education. Civil service employees are expected to have several thousand union members in the capital that day, urging restoration of mandatory salary increases, suspended last year, and urging, as well, restoration of adequate services to the citizens of the state.

Youth Climbs From Auto Wreck and Falls Dead

DALTON, Mass., Feb. 11 (UP).—Richard J. Lavelle, 22, of Pittsfield, climbed out of his wrecked sedan after it crashed through a guard rail and rolled down a 45-foot embankment early today, and then fell dead.

The body of Lavelle, who was editor of the Berkshire Woolen Company's house organ, was discovered 40 feet from the car.

WHITE MISSOURI UNIV. STUDENTS BACK NEGRO GIRL'S FIGHT TO ENROLL

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 11 (UP).—The girls of Stephens College were reprimanded for their vociferous support of a Negro girl seeking entrance to the University of Missouri's School of Journalism. They were ordered from the courtroom of Judge W. M. Dinwiddie yesterday when their cheers interrupted the questioning of Lucille Bluford, 28, managing editor of a

Kansas City weekly Negro paper.

The girls were attending the hearing as a class project in their course in social problems. They numbered 125, all in their late teens.

Miss Bluford was being questioned by William S. Hogsett, attorney for S. W. Canada, University of Missouri registrar. Her attorney, Charles Houston, Washing-

ton, D. C., Negro, had 13 of 19 letters she had written him regarding the case and Hogsett wanted her to reveal the contents of the other six. "I refuse to answer because they were personal," she replied.

The cheers rang through the courtroom. Miss Bluford is attempting to seek admittance to the University of Missouri on the

grounds that equal education, regardless of race, is required by the constitution. She said the journalism courses offered at the university were not available at Lincoln University, state Negro college. Missouri University contends that Miss Bluford's suit should be directed against Lincoln University to force it to establish a journalism school.

Amter to Speak To Restaurant Unionists Here

Ballam Also to Speak at Forum to Be Held Next Thursday

Hotel and restaurant workers of New York will hear Israel Amter speak on "America and the International Situation" on Thursday, Feb. 15 at Union Church Auditorium, 229 W. 46th St.

Also on the platform will be John Ballam, veteran labor leader, who will discuss "The Attack on the Trade Unions." Both speakers will answer questions from the floor on these and other issues affecting the food workers.

The meeting is the first open forum called by the Workers' Educational Center as a step towards bringing forward among the culinary workers the burning issues of the day. A large turnout of members of the various food locals is expected for the forum, in view of their growing concern with the problems to be discussed.

Another feature of the meeting will be the awarding of prizes, included in the price of admission, which is 25 cents. The forum will begin at 8 P. M.

The forum will mark Amter's first appearance in many months before the restaurant and hotel workers, among whom he has long been a favorite leader.

LNPL Leader Has Further 'Embarrassing' Facts on Pelley

(Continued from Page 1)

tivity of which on its face can not be questioned. Certain parts of it would prove, of course, embarrassing to certain people, but if the committee really wants to show Pelley's ramification it should follow the leads in these files."

Pelley was arrested yesterday as he stepped from the Dies Committee's witness stand. He submitted quietly to Washington detectives, who were acting at the request of North Carolina authorities. He is wanted in Asheville for alleged violation of parole in connection with his conviction on charges of violating the state's "Blue Sky" law. Sought by the committee and North Carolina authorities for several months, Pelley walked into the committee's office early last week and voluntarily testified before the House Rules Committee.

His appearance caused a nationwide sensation, and resulted in the revelation that in 1939 the Justice Department investigated both Pelley and the Silver Shirts.

Pelley was taken from the hearing room to D. C. police headquarters, where he was booked on a fugitive warrant and held in \$10,000 bail. He is to be arraigned tomorrow morning before Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat of the D. C. District Court.

C.P. Bail Fund \$80,000, Balance Needed at Once

Flynn, Minor Urge Prompt Action to Secure \$23,000 Still Needed to Reach Quota, Points to Increasing Drive on Civil Liberties

By Robert Minor, Chmn., Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Sec. Treas.

We gave you a short rest from our appeals during the campaign. But we worked just the same. We can report that our Committee has collected four-fifths of the Bail Fund we set out to raise in New York as a safe minimum. We reached \$80,000. Considering the short time and the

many other important calls on your purses, we are really proud of results to date. But it is not enough. WE MUST RAISE \$23,000 MORE IN BAIL LOANS.

Our Bail Fund is less by \$23,000 this week. One thousand, we had to return to people in pressing need. Two thousand dollars in the Bail Fund was donated outright to the Defense Fund by a generous elderly woman friend after the conviction of Earl Browder. It was sorely needed in the Defense Fund at the moment. But now we must raise some more to replace it in the Bail Fund.

We want to complete the job, at least for now, during the coming week—so we can report at the meeting of the C. P. National Committee on Feb. 17th that N. Y. State reached its set mark of \$100,000. This means, arithmetically, that we need 230 more people or groups to lend us \$100 each. There are many in our Party and among our close friends and sympathizers we have not yet heard from, but who we know could lend us \$100 for the Bail Fund.

Civil liberties in chains in Detroit is a sinister follow-up of President Roosevelt's blessing on American volunteers for Finland. It shows the intentions of the Department of Justice. Loyalist Spain and the brave Americans who went to her aid are struck another foul blow. We must be prepared for a repetition or some equally dastardly attack on civil rights here. Our Spanish volunteers or sponsoring groups may be next.

February is the month for Communist Party members to complete the sale of Defense Stamps within the Party. We hardly need to stress the urgency of defense funds to carry on the appeal of Earl Browder and to defend William Wiener, now on trial in the Federal Court. They are the National Secretary and the Treasurer of our Party. We hear many rumors, but we cannot tell whom the F.B.I. will arrest next. It may be large groups or individuals. In Detroit, after wholesale midnight raids and arrests, the District Attorney demanded exorbitant bail. He said smugly: "Now see if you can raise that!" The workers set to work immediately to raise what was needed, much to his disappointment.

In the same spirit of solidarity and determination, let us gather our bail and defense funds in New York State. We should hear more from upstate places outside New York City. We must be ready, comrades.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be in the office of the Defense Committee for Civil Rights for Communists at 709 Broadway, room 525, every day this week from 4:30 to 6:30 to

patched to Roosevelt and Hull calling upon them to use their influence "to allow unrestricted continuance of SERE's humanitarian aid to Spanish Republicans."

Since the end of the war in Spain the Daladier government has continually harassed the refugees, imprisoning thousands in concentration camps where they were exposed to all sorts of diseases, and forcing many others to return to Franco Spain where they faced death and imprisonment.

The Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign also announced that the Continental Conference on Spanish Refugee Aid would be held in Mexico City on Feb. 14-17.

The "Browder Library" contains over 800 pages of Browder's writings. Clip the "Browder Library" Certificates today. Get these books for only 95 cents!

Fur Union to Hold Show For Children

'Jack and Beanstalk' to Be Feature of Show Next Saturday

The Educational Committee of the Furriers Joint Council is arranging a treat for the children of the fur workers for Saturday, February 17th at 3:00 P. M. in the union auditorium. It was announced.

Invited to entertain the furriers' children is the Children Theatre Group under the direction of Judith Martin, instructor at the New Theatre League.

This group will perform in colorful costumes and sets the famous children's fable "Jack and the Beanstalk." Members of the group will dance to the little song "Soldier—Soldier," there also will be a pantomime.

The advanced students will play Quartets. Children in the mandolin orchestra will also perform.

Also invited to this Concert are the children under the auspices of the Transport Workers Union Women's Auxiliary.

After the Concert there will be games and refreshments.

Killed by 6-Story Fall

Fred Magray, 65, was killed yesterday when he jumped or fell to a rear courtyard from the roof of a six-story apartment house at 2956 Bainbridge Ave., the Bronx. Police said he had been ill.

Spain Relief Body Protests To Daladier

Cable Hits Interference with Refugees to South America

(Continued from Page 1)

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'Civil War in U.S.' A Marxist Book of The Month Choice

Rich Historical Interpretation of the War Between the States, by Marx and Engels, Is Special Offering to Readers

It is fitting that the Marxist-Book-of-the-Month selection for February, commonly known as "American History Month" because of its rich traditions in American history, should be the new popular edition of *The Civil War in the United States*, by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

Regularly priced at \$2.50, the new edition has been made available during February at a very special price to Marxist - Book - of - the - Month readers. The new edition contains, in addition to the material in the previous edition, a reproduction of the original of the famous Address of the International Workingmen's Association to Abraham Lincoln. While the text of this Address has been known for some years, the original letter received by Lincoln was only recently found in the archives of the United States Government.

All the articles which Charles Dana asked Marx to write for the New York Daily Tribune covering the Civil War are included in this volume, as well as the 35 articles contributed by Marx and Engels to the Vienna Presse on the Civil War during 1861 and 1862. In addition, there are 61 letters exchanged by Marx and Engels on every phase of the war, political, military, historical, constitutional and revolutionary. The Appendix contains the Address to Lincoln and the American Ambassador's reply, and the later Address of the International Workingmen's Association to President Johnson on the assassination of Lincoln and Johnson's task of reconstruction. There are 30 pages of explanatory notes and an introduction by the editor of the volume.

MARX AS A JOURNALIST
These varied writings present a panoramic picture of the conflict and its repercussions and reactions in Europe. As the European correspondent for the Tribune, Marx explained the attitude of the European Powers and the English workers toward the Union cause, and discussed the international implications of the war. In the letters and in the numerous Press articles Marx and Engels show the Civil War as a clash of two social systems, analyzed the forces arrayed against each other, discussed Lincoln's policies, and explained each turn in events.

Although they were writing of contemporaneous developments, the founders of scientific socialism were able to anticipate latter-day "discoveries" by American historians of basic factors shaping the civil conflict, such as the relationship of the West to the question of slavery and the role of Northern wheat in determining Anglo-American relations during the war. From their analysis of the military phases of the struggle and of the class forces at work they were able to predict the military strategy which led to victory and to foresee significant revolutionary developments, such as the emancipation and arming of the freedmen.

The Civil War in the United States is a magnificent contribution to the study of American history. No Marxist library, worthy of the name, can be considered complete without it. The new edition is on sale at all Workers and Progressive Bookshops.

Sadie Van Veen To Speak at Defense Rally

Sadie Van Veen, Chairman of the New York State Women's Commission of the Communist Party, will speak at a tea to be given by the Crispus Attucks and the Steve Kingston Branches of the Communist Party, on Sunday, Feb. 18, 4 to 8 P. M. at 1477 Pacific St., Brooklyn, to raise funds for the defense of John Williams, young Negro worker of Brooklyn, "rape" frame-up victim. Williams was sentenced by Judge Brancato to from 5 to 10 years imprisonment, on charges based on the same evidence the Appellate Court considered insufficient to uphold a previous conviction.

The money raised will be turned over to the John Williams Defense Committee, 112 East 19th St., N.Y.C.

The best defense of Browder is to make his works known to the people. Give the "Browder Library" as a gift!

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OCCASIONALLY a child will show stubbornness in his refusal to drink milk or take a particular solid food or even all solid foods, and it may become necessary to teach him to eat them by letting him get really hungry. If he is being taught to eat any solid food, a small serving should be offered at the beginning of the meal and the child told very quietly that when he has eaten his food, he can have his milk and the rest of his dinner. If it is refused do not substitute any other food, not even milk, but remove the whole meal without saying anything or even looking disturbed.

Nothing but water should be offered until the next regular meal hour, and then again the same solid food should be offered. If the child again refuses it, again the food must be quietly removed without

comment. Usually by the time the third meal is offered the child's hunger is sufficient to overcome his stubbornness and he will take some solid food. The serving should be small, but it should be eaten before milk or other food is given, not just nibbled at and pushed aside.

THE MILK PROBLEM

Sometimes a child, like solid foods best and therefore refuses to drink milk. In teaching such a child to drink milk the same general method must be used. A small cup of milk should be offered at the beginning of the meal and the child told quietly that when he has drunk it he can have the rest of his meal; if the milk is refused, give no food of any kind and remove the milk without saying anything. Nothing but water should be given between meals, and just before meal hour not even water should be

given. At the next regular meal a cup of milk should be offered as before. As when the child is learning to eat solid food, hunger will usually make him give in soon and drink the milk.

Most children will eat anything if they are really hungry. Sometimes they have to be very hungry before they will learn to eat certain foods which they have grown to dislike or have persistently refused. Children may go 24 or 48 hours or even longer without food rather than take the special food offered, but if plenty of water is given this will not hurt them and sooner or later hunger will win out. The child's healthy growth and development depend so much on a properly planned diet that such measures are justifiable.

Consistency, calmness, and firmness must be the keynote of the

parents' attitude. If the mother becomes wrought up over the situation, the child is quick to detect it and will make the most of it. Excitement, anger, even impatience should play no part. A casual attitude is essential, for the child who refuses food is probably seeking attention.

If a child wishes to eat one food, such as milk, potatoes, or bread, to the exclusion of others, you may have to withdraw this food entirely from his diet or give less of it for a short time, while he learns to eat other foods, even though he objects.

Ordinarily the wise mother will take the attitude of expecting the child to eat what is good for him, encouraging him without coaxing or urging him to eat. She will not allow meals to assume too important a place in the child's mind.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1940

The Cincinnati AFL Speaks Out

While the AFL Executive Council was passing a pleasant week in Miami, conniving to chain the membership to the war and hunger program of Wall Street and the Administration, the workers who are the real AFL began to speak out in a different vein. The resolutions unanimously adopted by the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, representing 60,000 members, contrasted sharply and dramatically with the declarations of the Executive Council and especially with the statement of the Hutcheson-Woll crowd.

Where the AFL leaders called for bigger armaments, the Cincinnati workers opposed all steps "to involve us in the war." Where the AFL leaders gave their blessing to the hunger budget of the Administration, the Cincinnati workers declared:

"With 10,000,000 unemployed this is not the time to propose a cut of one-half billion dollars in funds for WPA, nor the time to cut down on jobs available to youth, both in and out of school through the NYA and the CCC, as has been proposed by the President in his recent message to Congress."

This stand by the Cincinnati AFL demonstrates that the CIO legislative program answers the needs of the AFL workers too and shows the possibility for joint action between CIO and local AFL bodies everywhere.

The AFL leaders are working day and night to handcuff American labor and hand it over to the Wall Street imperialists. Cincinnati has given a lead to the rest of the AFL on how to block these war plans of the reactionary and servile Executive Council.

The Roosevelt Administration Becomes a Brutal Landlord

The Federal Home Owners Loan Corporation was created for the purpose of saving homes.

But under President Roosevelt's present program of war and hunger, the HOLC is now taking away homes, and has developed into the callous landlord against the small home-owners.

Statistics just revealed by its New York regional office, show that the HOLC has now taken away 25,754 homes of the 80,145 it refinanced in the state, or nearly one-third. It has resold 5,863 of these houses. These middle class, professional and small business people, find themselves totally unable to keep up the payments, especially in view of the Administration's new budget attacks upon the purchasing power of the common people.

It was possible to save these homes as it is now possible to save those which the landlord-Administration is about to take over. But the HOLC is one of the many social agencies from which Roosevelt's budget cuts a total of some \$700,000,000 for a huge armaments program and for proposed loans to the butcher Mannerheim regime in Finland. The HOLC funds could be better used to extend the time of repayments for small home owners, to reduce interest rates, etc. In view of the fact that the economic position of the small home owners is getting worse, the HOLC reserve needs implementing, not reductions.

In taking away the people's homes, the Roosevelt administration demonstrates that its war-hunger budget strikes not only against labor and the poorest sections of the population but against middle class people also. The salvation of the small home owners lies in fighting with labor and progressives generally against the Roosevelt war-hunger budget all down the line.

Mr. Strunsky Chooses the Baron

A most significant remark appeared in Mr. Simeon Strunsky's column in the "New York Times." He wrote:

"Now it is perfectly true that a Communist speaker under the Constitution of the United States is entitled to hire a hall and preach the ultimate abolition of the U. S. Constitution by constitutional means. [This is of course a crude caricature of the Communist position which bases itself on the will of the majority.—Editor, Daily Worker.] But not all of us will consent to look that far ahead in our attitude toward Mr. Stalin and things he stands for."

Now what is Mr. Strunsky hinting at? He tells us. He says he "will not abstain from criticizing" the Soviet Union's cleansing of the Mannerheim provocateurs in Finland just "because that may become a precedent and hamper the editor of the Daily Worker in getting out his paper." Mr. Strun-

sky makes his meaning even more concrete. He adds that he will not refrain from hurling his hatred against the Soviet Union even though "it may ultimately encourage Mayor Hague to cut up again." (Feb. 7.)

The long-range intent begins to show clearly in these words. The New York Times recognizes that its furious campaign of lies about the Soviet Union and the Finnish situation will rapidly lead it into the camp of the worst enemies of the Bill of Rights and of American democracy in general. But the Times doesn't care. It is warning its readers that the logical culmination of the "aid to Finland" propaganda must be a suppression of American democracy in the company of the Hagues, the Hoovers, and fascist reaction generally.

Mr. Strunsky pledges in advance that if his hatred of the Soviet Union requires that he collaborate with a Mayor Hague against every breath of free opinion, including the suppression of the Daily Worker, why then Mr. Strunsky, the phoney liberal, is quite ready to join with the Mayor Hagues in smashing the rights of Labor, in suppressing the Daily Worker and any other American opinion which disagrees with his.

Letters From Our Readers

Union Local Rejects Proposal
To Contribute to Finnish White-Guards—

Passaic, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Last week at a meeting of a local Pocketbook Workers Union, A.F.L., a letter came from William Green asking contributions for Finland. The workers discussed it. When some facts and plain common sense were presented to them, "Is Finland a Democracy?" "Isn't it peculiar no donations were asked for Spain, China and other victims of aggression?" "What about the workers here in America?" They wholeheartedly objected to the proposal. More than that, they sent a letter of protest back and asked that such letters be stopped from going to other locals.

Let this be a blow to William Green and his "get us into war" friends.

A POCKETBOOK WORKER

Steel Workers to Demonstrate
Opposition to War Hysteria—

Ambridge, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We take this opportunity to inform all readers of this paper in Beaver County that on February 9, 1940 there will take place a Public Rally in Defense of Earl Browder. This rally, which will at the same time be a demonstration of the steel workers of this valley in opposition to the Administration's policy of dragging this country into war, will take place at the Crofton Hall, 339 Merchant Street, in Ambridge, Pa.

The steel workers of Beaver County are anxious to hear Browder's message and we therefore have extended an invitation to Comrade Browder to address the rally. Knowing that Comrade Browder is the busiest man in the Party and possibly in the entire American labor movement, we have requested that if he is unable to come personally, he shall honor us with a message which we hope to have so that it may be read at the meeting.

Comrade Browder and the Communist Party are becoming more popular than ever. With our defense rally on Feb. 9th, we are opening our campaign, 1940 Election Campaign, around a local program based on peace, security, and defense of people's liberties. Our slogan "With Browder for Peace, Jobs and Civil Rights" will reach into thousands of steel workers' homes in the coming weeks.

—S. R.

War and the Struggle for
Better Living Conditions

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In days of international crisis many of us forget the national and local crises affecting the people of our own communities. This is a vital mistake, for it is there that anti-war activities originate, in the struggles for better living conditions.

Every community, whether consisting of workers, middle-class or farmers, have much in common. One aim in common is to keep America out of the imperialist war in Europe.

In East Harlem, consisting of many nationalities, the changes in the international and national situations are not abstract topics of discussion. They affect every individual in the community.

The high cost of living, the President's war budget and aid to Finland are topics of vital interest.

At a time when the torments of this country ask for aid to Mannerheim, the local Workers' Alliance reports of many more new relief cases. The tenement houses are a menace to the lives and health of the people of this community.

Multiply this state of affairs many times and you will get a picture of the national scene. It is our duty to see that America stays out of this imperialist war. It is also our duty to see that the people of the various communities are wide awake to the struggle for their own immediate aims for jobs, security, democracy and peace. In doing so we will achieve our ultimate goal, Socialism.

L. S.

An Imperialist
Slip of the Tongue

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Something that sounded suspiciously like the truth slipped into the news report over the radio recently. A rare occurrence like this ought to be preserved for the record. It seems there was some sort of debate today in the House of Commons about the recruiting of English "volunteers" for fighting in Finland.

A member of Parliament, Gallacher, asked, as I got it, how this jibed with the Conscription Act—what was the idea of sending young Brits to fight in Finland against the Soviet Union when Great Britain was at war with Germany and supposed to be concentrating her energy and man-power on defeating the Nazis? According to the radio reporter, Gallacher was drowned out by hoots and jeers and shouts were heard—(this is the pay-off)—"Finland is fighting our battle." Thus from the lips of the upper class Members of Parliament themselves, the truth will out. The ruling class of Great Britain, in their own Parliament, tell the world that the Mannerheim war against the Soviet Union is the front line attack of the British Empire and its allies against the Soviet Union. I presume the State Department will now ask Herbert Hoover & Co. to register as Allen Agents, or whatever it's called when you act for the British Bankers over here.

—W. L.



First Morgan Swindled Union Army In People's Battle for Democracy

By Art Shields

Carl Sandburg's monumental volumes—"Abraham Lincoln, the War Years"—have revived the stories of the Civil War graft of J. P. Morgan, the founder of the House of Morgan.

Daily Worker readers last Wednesday saw the Labor Research Association study of Morgan's son, who adds to his millions by evading the Banking Law. Sandburg fills out the picture with the accounts of the father's crooked deals at the cost of the people's armies of 1861.

The story has special point today as Morgan's son pushes America towards another war—not a war against slavery, but a war against socialism.

Morgan's war-time gambles in his country's gold and his sales of condemned carriages that blew the thumbs off Union soldiers, helped lay the foundations of his son's empire today.

Morgan, of course, never lost his thumbs. He never marched through Georgia with Sherman's army of emancipation; never got malaria with the Iowa farmers in the swamps before Vicksburg; never held Cemetery Ridge against Pickett's charge. He was too busy raking in the dough as a war profiteer. So were Rockefeller, Philip D. Armour and other rich craft evaders, all healthy young men in their twenties.

Congressional committees and Abraham Lincoln himself bitterly denounced the profiteers.

After Morgan's sale of condemned guns to the army was exposed a Congressional investigating committee said:

"Worse than traitors in arms are the men who, pretending loyalty to the flag, feast and fatten on the misfortunes of the nation."

And when Morgan and other gold gamblers were threatening the nation's credit and its ability to survive against the slave-owners, Lincoln cried out that every one of these speculators "ought to have his devilish head shot off."

Lincoln would have liked to purge those traitors within, but he feared a party revolt. The young Republican Party he represented was a union of the common people, the workers and farmers, with the rising manufacturing and mercantile interests which were opposed to chattel slavery. Workers and farmers made up the armies that smashed slavery, while the merchants and manufacturers bought exemption from the draft and gave half-hearted support to the war administration. But the business interests made every cent out of the war that they could and resented every attempt to interfere with war profiteering.

That was the class contradiction within the early Republican Party.

The Party of Hoover and Dewey has long since reconciled this contradiction by casting off the working class influence.

Morgan's deal in the carbines, which is told by Sandburg and also by Gustavus Myers from the files of the 37th Congress, is one of the dirtiest jobs in munitions' history. Other profiteers sold the Union armies spavined cavalry horses that wouldn't run and rotten blankets that fell apart after a night on the red clay of Virginia. Morgan sold guns that were more dangerous to the Yankees than they were to their Rebel foes.

United States army inspectors had condemned these guns in 1857. They were government property. The guns, old Hall's carbines, were obsolete, unserviceable and of a dangerous type.

The observation that they would shoot their own users' thumbs off came from the House of Representatives' committee that went over them again in 1861.

The condemned guns should have been broken up for scrap, but the Ordnance Division sold some of them for one and two dollars each before the Civil War.

Five thousand of these carbines, however, were still in government storage when the rebellion began. The young banker saw his chance to buy them cheap and to resell them to the government. So loose was the new war-time administration in May 1861, that this could be done.

Morgan worked cunningly behind the scenes. A dummy named Arthur M. Eastman of Manchester, N. H., offered to buy the guns from the government at \$3 each. Eastman got the money from Simon Stevens of Hoboken, N. J., who got it from Morgan, the 24-year-old banker of New York.

A buyer was found while these negotiations were going on. He was Major General Fremont, Union commander at St. Louis, who was outfitting his Missouri army. Fremont needed guns—desperately. When Morgan's dummy said he had 5,000 carbines in perfect condition at \$22 each, Fremont snapped up the offer.

Fremont, the first Republican candidate for the Presidency, an old anti-slavery leader, did not know that the guns he was buying were United States property.

But Morgan knew. And as soon as Fremont's purchase order arrived his dummy made haste to buy the guns for resale. He had to pay \$3.50 apiece, \$17,486 in all.

In return he presented a bill for \$109,912 through his dummy—a profit of \$92,426 to his clique and a loss to the government for the same sum.

A strong anti-slave in Washington. A Congressional investigating committee examined the records

and heard a cynical arms dealer and swindler, Marcellus Hartley, testify that: "I think the worst thing the government has been swindled upon has been these condemned Hall's carbines."

Morgan himself was an arrogant, secretive witness before the committee. The young banker insolently refused to answer any questions about the deal.

Such conduct at the front would have meant the guard house or worse. But though the committee denounced the fraud Morgan was eventually paid in full—the latter half of the bill being okayed by the U. S. Court of Claims five years later.

War-time currency inflation was a boom to the gold gamblers who sold "long" when the South was winning battles and "short" when Union victories improved the purchasing power of the North's paper money.

Morgan cleaned up much more in one gold deal in 1864 than he made in the carbine swindle of 1861. With a partner he secretly bought \$5,000,000 in gold, thus bulging the market, shipped half of it abroad through his foreign connections, resold the rest at home at a price advance, and continued juggling the metal back and forth till \$160,000 was netted.

The New York Times, not yet the mouthpiece of the Wall Street interests as now, identified Morgan as one of a "knot of unscrupulous gamblers who care nothing for the credit of the country."

Then it was, says Sandburg, that Lincoln poured out his wish to see every "devilish head" of the gold gamblers shot off. And the Union League Club urged Congress to "order the erection of scaffolds for hanging" the speculators.

Instead, the speculators rebuilt the Union League Club in later years as the guardian of the rebuilt Republican Party.

And the New York Times, Morgan's former critic, became one of his most reverent adorners.

The Civil War gold gambler and gun speculator became the leader of his class in America, the founder of trusts, the lord of monopoly and the international banking tie with the British Empire.

His son's House of Morgan today, in connection with the First National Bank group and other allies, says the National Resources Committee, controls corporations with more than thirty billion dollars of assets.

Morgan's stakes are deep in the war for the re-division of the markets of the world between the two rival sets of empires. And they are deep in the war that's begun in Finland in the drive against the land of socialism.

by Gropper

Reconstruction Program Started in Szechwan Province

1940 Reconstruction Program
For Szechwan Started

CHUNGKING (By Mail).—A reconstruction program, touching upon every phase of productive enterprises in Szechwan, features the new 1940 administrative policy of the province which has Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as its governor.

Already approved by the Generalissimo and the Central Government, the program, which calls for an investment of several tens of millions of dollars is being launched in this Upper Yangtze province under the direction of Mr. Chen Chu-san, reconstruction commissioner. In the field of agriculture and forestry, the program calls for increasing rice, cotton and wheat production through wider cultivation of selected seeds. Meanwhile, steps for protecting them from pests and diseases are also taken so that the maximum and best possible crops may be reaped from the farms.

The planting of mulberry trees and the rearing of improved cocoons also figure prominently in the new reconstruction scheme. The seeds of the tung trees are to be improved and more widely cultivated. Likewise, more attention is to be paid to the tea leaves and bristles which are popular abroad.

In the realm of cooperatives, the program calls for a general movement in Szechwan. For each cooperative society whose existence has been more than a year, an establishment of a rural granary is required by law. Special cooperatives are to be formed for promoting the production and marketing of important industrial and farm products; while the organization of mutual-aid societies for the families of the soldiers fighting in the front is encouraged.

Basic industries in the province are to be established. Alcohol manufacturing plants, metal works and a telegraphic apparatus factory are to be erected during the year. Meanwhile, no effort is to be spared in promoting export trade, especially that relating to wood oil, silk, animal products and medicinal plants. Survey work on the different mines must be completed in 1940 and plans for their initial development realized with least delay. More rivers should be made navigable and irrigation systems improved so that more farms may be profitably tilled and their products shipped to the market by the cheapest means.

Cooperative Banking
Spreads in Szechwan

CHUNGKING (By Mail).—Up to October, 1939, cooperative banks had been established in 71 of the 134 counties in Szechwan. It has become evident that the trend of development of county cooperative banks (the lowest unit in the cooperative banking system) in this province was toward a financial institution owned and operated by participating farmers on an independent basis. This is the major conclusion of a survey of cooperative banking in 22 counties in Szechwan, recently published by the agricultural economics department of the University of Nanking in Chengtu.

County cooperative banks have credit cooperative societies as members. Organization of these societies, therefore, is prerequisite to the establishment of cooperative banks.

A credit cooperative society wanting to join the cooperative bank must buy shares. According to the banks' regulations, a society with a membership of 15 farmers is required to buy one share. The 22 banks started with an average investment of \$4,000 each.

One of the important functions of the banks is to extend credit loans to farmers to help them increase and improve agricultural products. Only those farmers who are members of credit cooperative societies can apply in the name of their respective societies for financial aid.

Loans issued by the 22 banks totalled more than \$1,790,000, or an average of more than \$80,000 for each bank. Each society borrowed from \$800 to \$1,000. This meant an average of \$39 for each farmer-cooperator.

According to the findings of the agricultural economics department, 9 per cent of such loans were used for purchasing better seeds, 23 per cent for improved fertilizer, 2 per cent for farming implements, 62 per cent for buying and raising cows and hogs, 3 per cent for buying foodstuffs and paying wages and rentals for land. The remainder was used for sundry other expenses.

Other activities of the banks include savings and remittances. By the end of 1938, the balance sheet of the 22 banks showed a net profit of more than \$50,000, or \$2,000 each.

From the survey of the agricultural economics department, it is believed that government investment as a transitional measure can be entirely withdrawn from the county cooperative banks within less than 10 years. The banks will then be able to stand on their own feet as enterprises of the farmers themselves.

529 Industrial Cooperatives
For Kuangsi

CHUNGKING (By Mail).—The establishment of 529 societies with a \$2,184,900 budget which is to be set aside as a loan fund for members is the plan of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives of Kuangsi for the year 1940.

Kuangsi provincial authorities are interested in the development of cooperative enterprises in rural districts, and have given their full support of the plan.

A study of the supply of raw materials in different districts of Kuangsi and the need for articles of daily and military use, has been completed. Of the new cooperatives 39.25 per cent will be concerned with food and clothing, 37.4 per cent with paper manufacturing and machine shops and the remaining 23.35 will produce chemicals and stationery.

The province is divided into seven districts. Eighty-four societies will be established in the Kweilin district, where the sum to be loaned is \$365,500. These societies will include cloth weaving and dyeing plants and machine shops for the repair of motor cars.

Of the 78 cooperatives to be inaugurated in Luchow district, 29 will be devoted to the manufacture of sugar, vegetable oil and other foods. Loans available to members reach \$408,400.

Enterprises to be promoted by the industrial cooperatives in Kuangsi include the manufacture of socks, shoes, towels, glassware, dry cells, tiles porcelain, tooth brushes, soap, sandals, mats, umbrellas and brassware the establishment of iron foundries, printing shops and tailoring shops, gold mining and tobacco curing.

CIO Radio Hour Helps 1,000 Win Pay Raises

By Mike Quin

SAN FRANCISCO.—More than a thousand men won pay increases greater than 100 per cent in San Francisco as the result of a fight waged over the CIO nightly radio program.

The telephone company is a nationwide monopoly standing on ice so thin the board of directors live in a perpetual state of fear.

If anyone proposed taking the Post Office out of public control and allowing private owners to run it for profit, the measure would be laughed off the ballot. It would be too ridiculous.

No less ridiculous is the fact that the telephone system is run on a national, monopolistic scale under the guise of private enterprise.

So vast is this monopoly that all the telephone books of the nation are printed as a single job and distributed simultaneously in every city town and hamlet. The mere detail of distributing the new books and picking up the old ones is an undertaking extensive enough to stagger the imagination. It's all done in three days and was to start this year on January 30.

The job is usually contracted out to private distributors. Exact methods may differ in various places, but the date and general routine is uniform.

In San Francisco notices were posted in the SRA and the California State Employment Service for men to lug the books from house to house. They reported to the "Directory Distributors" and received the following fantastic proposition:

They were to get a penny apiece for each new book they delivered and a penny for each old one they picked up. If they didn't bring back 85 per cent of the old books on each trip, they'd be fired. They must furnish their own automobiles—models not older than 1934—and pay their own gas and oil. They must be well dressed, of good appearance, and in absolutely the pink of condition. They must attend a special school unpaid on their own time.

In order to make even a poor day's pay, a man would have to ring about 300 doorbells, interview at least 300 persons, negotiate about a thousand miles of staircases and perform feats beyond the ability of acrobats.

Resentment was unanimous. A few of the men got together, called themselves "Fair Wage Committee," and contacted the CIO. Angelo Olzai of the United Office and Professional Workers aided them in calling a meeting of applicants. The CIO Reporter, over the nightly radio program, blasted the story and asked people to call up the telephone company and inquire if they had gone crazy.

The next day a crowded meeting of applicants elected special committees, voted demands, and began to work like an impromptu union. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company arranged for a special line from KYA in order to get full wind of the next night's broadcast. By this time their complaint department was in a state of hysteria with protests pouring in by the hundreds.

The CIO broadcasts recognized that the job was contracted out, but described the matter of a moral issue and raised the question of responsibility for the human angle when big outfits like the telephone company let contracts. It conceded the matter may have been an oversight and challenged the company to do the fair American thing.

This put the company in a hell of a spot. They couldn't deny that the proposition offered the men was cruel and unfair. Yet they couldn't make a pretense of good Americanism in San Francisco and not boost the rates all over the country.

On the third day of this little drama, Mr. Shannon, the contractor, called for a conference with the applicants' committee. He was pretty close to frantic. "I've called the phone company," he said, "but they insist on holding me to my contract. There's only one thing I can do. Here. Take it all." He showed the boys his contract—offered to let them take all the money involved and divide it among themselves.

The fellows figured it out and discovered it would amount to a fraction over four cents for each transaction of delivering a new book and picking up the old one. Shannon said they could write their own ticket as to how much for a new book and how much for an old one. They immediately called another meeting of the applicants to approve the proposition. The whole thing was broadcast over the CIO radio program that night.

Next day, before the meeting of applicants was held, Shannon phoned frantically for another conference. It seemed that since it became known he had made this offer, he was getting heat from everywhere. The bank was threatening to cut off his credit, and the organized employers of the city were preparing to beat him into the ground.

That night the boys met and accepted his proposition. Next day it was put in writing and duly signed by all parties, providing a little more than 2½ cents for each book delivered, 1½ cents for each old one picked up, and a raft of improved conditions. All this occurred in five days, January 24th to 29th. More than 100 per cent increase for more than 1,000 men.

The story is evidently not over by any means. At this writing, news of the victory has spread to Oakland and the rest of the Bay Region, and the applicants there are demanding equal increases. If there was time for the news to travel, it would probably spread from coast to coast.

Role of the telephone company in this has been contemptible. Their argument that their contracts with private distributors absolve them from blame, may be all right from a business point of view. From a moral or human point of view, it's disgusting.

If attempts are made to punish Shannon for doing a square thing, then it ought to be headlined in every labor and progressive newspaper of the nation, with the finger pointing squarely at the telephone monopoly.

Hammering at the War Makers



Mike Quin, whose pamphlet, "The Yanks Are NOT Coming," has been a mighty force in the American campaign for peace.

MUSIC NOTES

Musicraft Records Inc. announces a prize contest, open to young American composers under the age of 35, for an original work for solo voice and any combination for five instruments to be based on the text of an American children's story to be selected by the composer. The length of the composition must not exceed 20 minutes in playing time. The prize offered is \$100 in cash and royalties on the recording of the composition which will be issued by Musicraft in December 1940.

Royalties on the sale of the recordings to go to the composer. The contest will close on October 1, 1940 and no manuscript will be accepted unless a proper entry blank is filed out. Then entry blank to be submitted by contestants to submit any composition if they do not choose to do so.

Entry blanks may be obtained from the Contest Editor, Musicraft Records Inc., 1047th Street, New York. The judges of the contest will be announced shortly.

Elijah Lovejoy--Martyr to the Freedom of Press in the U. S.

Abolitionist Had Hurlled Defiance At the Slaveowners

By Alexander Burton

The most gripping freedom-of-the-press story in American history is that of the Rev. Elijah Parish Lovejoy of a century ago.

The thirties of last century saw the nation stirred by a bitter campaign of violence to silence the anti-slavery press then organizing the abolition movement up and down the country. In many respects it resembles the high powered drive now being sped through to crush the civil rights of labor and the Communist Party, led by Earl Browder.

All the gory characteristics of vigilante, KKK activity were present and flourishing. Lynch law was rampant. Mobs organized by the "Better Citizens" stormed newspapers, smashed presses and beat editors who would not be quiet. William Lloyd Garrison's "Liberator" and James G. Birney's abolitionist press in Cincinnati were set upon by incited mobs. In 1837 the same treatment was rendered Lovejoy, one of the outstanding champions for freedom in the Mississippi Valley.

Had Denounced the Lynching of Negro

This valiant young preacher had been hounded out of St. Louis for denouncing a mob that had burned a Negro at the stake. The incident was glaring proof that slavery had to go. It was fuel for the fire of his profound humanitarian and democratic consciousness. He editorialized caustically in his St. Louis Observer. But the slavery that had captured Missouri would not tolerate such opposition. Profits from the sale of Negro men, women and children could not be endangered by an upstart Yankee editor. So, to protect their profits and their respectability, The Better Citizens organized a mob raid on the Observer office and drove Lovejoy out of town. Undaunted, Lovejoy moved up the Mississippi to Alton, Illinois, where he reestablished the Observer.

His welcome in this boom town of the new West was as stormy as his whole residence there in the summer and fall of 1837. When he arrived his press was destroyed. Some friends offered to put him back on his feet financially, if he would agree to devote less space to the slavery question. Lovejoy agreed on the condition that he could print what he wished on any change of views. And the change came quickly. He was tired of the stalling tactics of the leading citizens in meeting the campaign of hysteria and violence being prepared by pro-slavery elements. In his own words, he charged upon "a discovery that the party of moderate men had no plan for anything, and that they did nothing but hinder all who desired to act."

Demand Violence Against Lovejoy

A resounding call for an Illinois anti-slavery convention followed this statement. Immediately a St. Louis Bourbon press demanded mob violence against Lovejoy. No time was lost. Hot on its heels the second press of the Alton Observer was attacked and broken up. But the mob failed to quell Lovejoy's fighting determination to form the state anti-slavery society. The call went out again. Infuriated by his indomitable spirit, the mob destroyed the third press which had been restored by sponsors of the convention call, among them educators, clergymen and a few liberal business men.

Nation-wide attention was focused on Alton and Lovejoy's brilliant defiance. Nothing but admiration for him and sharp censure of the slavery swept the North and West. Even papers as far south as Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, came forward in defense of this frontier editor. The Louisville Gazette said, "Mr. Lovejoy has the right of publishing his papers even in Alton, and however we may differ from him in relation to his tenets, we certainly admire the tenacity with which he asserts his right to disseminate his principles." The Lexington Intelligencer quickly added, "We agree with our friends of the Louisville Gazette that the rights of Mr. Lovejoy have manifestly been violated. And we will add a query for the consideration of the violators. Do you not admit the truth and moral force of the sentiments promulgated, when you resort to illegal, animal, or brute force to postpone their promulgation?"

Defies Enemies, Continues Paper

Against all pressure to quit Alton, Lovejoy decided to continue publication of the Observer. To retreat now would be an easy triumph for the mob. A fourth press was ordered. At the same time the anti-slavery society had



John Brown, leader and martyr of the abolitionist movement of which Elijah Lovejoy was an ardent supporter.

been formed despite a raid on the convention by the pro-slavery elements under the guise of "free inquiry." This was a trick to sabotage the convention by side-tracking discussion into the merits of slavery. Then the pro-slavery crowd, which had packed the meeting with its goon-squad, could completely nullify the whole purpose of the convention. Lovejoy simply moved the convention to a private home and barred the slavery stooges. His success irked the opposition. They were out for his blood.

Nor did the "party of moderate men" raise a finger in his support. Instead they offered a compromise to Lovejoy. Its sum total was a demand that he clear out of town with his paper. He personally answered them: "Mr. Chairman, I do not admit that it is the business of this assembly to

decide whether I shall or shall not publish a newspaper in this city. The gentlemen here, as the lawyers say, made a wrong issue. I have the right to do it. I know that I have the right freely to speak and publish my sentiments, subject only to the laws of the land for the abuse of that right."

He told them that he could not cease publishing because letters had flooded in from all parts of the state with "but one sentiment among them. And this was that the paper could be sustained in no other hands than mine."

Martyr to Freedom Of Press in U. S.

They could not drive him out even by brute force. He displayed such sterling personal courage when a mob waylaid him on a lonely country road at night that

Marcantonio on the Youth Congress, WOR, 11:15 P.M.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio talks on "Why We Need An American Youth Congress" from Washington over Station WOR at 11:15 tonight. . . . American Music Festival opens with six recitals over WNYC as follows: 10:15 A. M., 1:05, 2, 4, 5 and 6 P. M.

Radio Center, Moscow, 7:00 P.M., 9:00, 10:00 P.M.

BROADCAST BAND DIAL READINGS
WMA 570 KC., WEAP 680, WOR 710, WJZ 580, WNYC 810, WABC 880, WLN 1010, WOV 1130, WNEW 1230, WEVD 1300, WHOM 1450, WCNW 1500, WQXR 1550.

DAILY PROGRAMS
MORNING
8:00-WOR-Trans-Radio News
WNYC-Monitor News of the Week
WEAP-A. P. News
8:15-WNYC-New York State Employment Service
8:30-WNYC-U. P. News
8:45-WABC-Woman's Page of the Air
9:00-WNYC-Around New York with Hal Halpern
WJZ-A. P. News
9:30-WNYC-Woman of Tomorrow
WQXR-Composers' Hour
9:45-WNYC-News of the Week
9:50-WJZ-Breakfast Club
WOB-News of Women
9:45-WNYC-News of the Week
10:00-WNYC-A Personal Olympics of Lincoln
WMA-News
10:15-WNYC-Congress of American Music Festival High School of Music and Art
Francis Jacob Weinberg's Symposium
10:30-WNYC-Polly the Shopper
11:00-WNYC-News of the Week
WQXR-News of the Week
WABC-Short Short Stories
11:30-WNYC-Abraham Lincoln Program

AFTERNOON
12:00-WNYC-U. P. News
WNYC-Midday Symphony
12:15-WNEW-David Lowe, News of Stage and Screen
12:30-WNYC-Trans-Radio News
WHN-The Equitable News
WJZ-National Farm-House Hour
12:45-WNYC-News
1:00-WNYC-Missing Persons Alarms
WJZ-Rochester Civic Orchestra
1:15-WNYC-World's Fair Glee Club
2:00-WNYC-American Music Festival
Milton Katims and Milton Kay
1:30-WNYC-Convocation of Columbia University Alumni Association
WJZ-Rochester Civic Orchestra
1:45-WNYC-World's Fair Glee Club
2:00-WNYC-American Music Festival
Johanna Harris and Trude Rittman, Pianists, and Spinoza Passif, Viola
WJZ-Adventures in Reading
WABC-Lanette Ross Song Recital
2:15-WNYC-Columbia University Alumni Meeting
2:30-WNYC-Address by Postmaster General James Farley
2:45-WNYC-News of the Week
2:55-WABC-Golden Gate Quartet
3:00-WNYC-Minimum Concert Hall of Music
WABC-News
3:15-WNYC-Little Red School House
3:45-WNYC-News of the Week
3:55-WNYC-News of the Week
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11:45-WNYC-News of the Week
12:00-WNYC-News of the Week

Fought for Right To Publish His Militant Paper

they ran away without accomplishing their purpose—to lynch Lovejoy.

Only death stopped him. The fourth press for the Observer had arrived and was stored in a warehouse near the river. Together with a handful of friends Lovejoy defended his press and himself from a mob attack. Fire was set to the building. Rushing out, he was seen by a drunken hoodlum and murdered. On Nov. 8, 1837, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, a Presbyterian minister, was dead, the first martyr to the freedom of the press in the United States.

Just as Lovejoy came forward bolder in his attack on the reactionary slavery, so today Earl Browder refuses to be silenced. The essential Americanism of both men is exhibited by their staunch defense of the Bill of Rights. The Kansas-born Communist gloriously continues the tradition of the Maine-reared Abolitionist.

'Lenin Songs' Featured at Dance Recital

By MARGERY DANA

The New Dance Group presented its mid-winter recital on Friday evening at the Grand Street Playhouse. Those participating on the program were the New Dance Group, Sophie Maslow and Group, Jane Dudley, Marie Marchowsky, and Frieda Piler.

The program was varied in quality. Sophie Maslow and her group scored the success of the evening, with the familiar "Three Songs About Lenin" and "American Folk Suite." The "Three Songs" as a matter of fact, especially the two solo ones, are among the finest lyrics to be seen in the modern dance. The "American Folk Suite" possesses an airy, running quality that is as fresh and healthy as a mountain breeze. The fiery "Capriches" from the suite "Women of Spain," danced by Miss Maslow and Jane Dudley, also received a good share of the evening's plaudits.

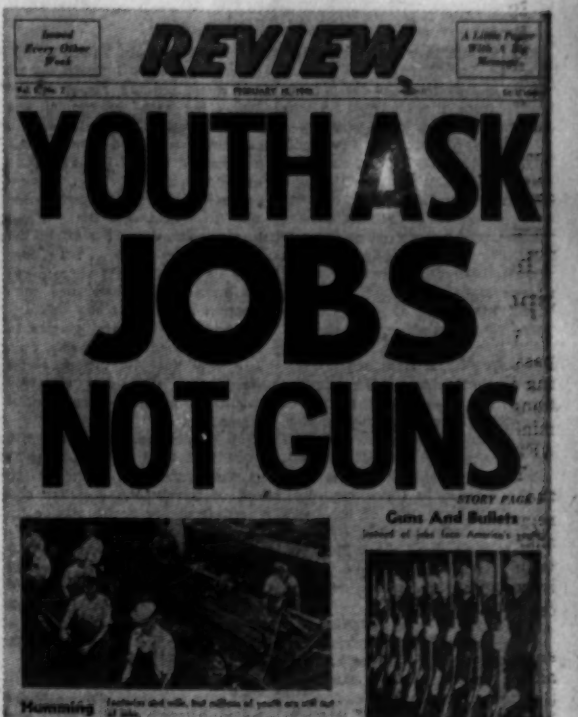
Other familiar numbers were Jane Dudley's "Fantasy" (on a chapeau) and her engaging "Ballad of Molly Pitcher," and Marie Marchowsky's "Street Bragat" from her suite "The Disinherited." These, with Miss Maslow's two "Songs About Lenin" and "Mountain Shout," were the best solo dances of the program.

The newer numbers did not fare so well, although fairly good craftsmanship was apparent in each case. The "Marching Song" of the New Dance Group lacked authority and precision, and was performed without spirit. This was also true, though to a less extent, of their "Survival of the Fittest," a satire on Wall Street money-grabbing. Both these dances suffered because their central themes, by this time overworked, had no saving factor of originality to bolster them. "Wanderlust" and "South American Cafe Dance" by Frieda Piler, "Blues My Babe Came to Me" by Miss Piler and Miss Marchowsky, and "Blues Ballad" by Miss Marchowsky, were studies in folk idiom, chiefly jazz, which, while they contained some fascinating passages of movement, lacked dramatic quality and climax.

Clearer Definition Is Suggested

Taking into account the besetting economic factors which make consistent production difficult for these young artists, it is unfortunate that the chief comment to be made is that the program as a whole seemed on the vague side. Signs were apparent of the dancers' uncertainty of their material, or at least uncertainty as to the means of projecting it. Every dancer present was a serious craftsman and an able technician, but the dances, with few exceptions, lacked punch and point. Miss Maslow's "Songs About Lenin" were exceptions in point. These dances are the result of a clear and profound understanding of material. Simply wrought, they are rich in their folk style, capturing a strong, popular feeling of tragic grief and exuberant joy. Here is subtle emotional understanding, as opposed to the simply literal. The dances are lyrics, not essays. And they are beautiful. It is true that more experience in performing their own creative works would aid the younger dancers in projection. But, besides this, a profounder understanding of their material, and a clearer definition of their basic approach is necessary to serve the end of clear communication.

New Youth Paper Packs Wallop on Every Page



Here's the front page of a new paper. It's put out every other week by the National Council of the Young Communist League. Sixteen pages of news stories, features, photos and cartoons, done up in effective tabloid style. With big events breaking out fast all over the map, the Y.C.L. figured it had to dig out the facts and whip it across to more and more readers more and more often. So every other week the new "Review" pops up in the hands of young people all over the U.S.A. It looks and reads like a lively paper with a punch in every story and picture. You'll find American and foreign affairs covered in it, news of the youth movement from coast to coast, a good quota of exciting exposure stories, feature columns on movies, radio, jazz, sports and girls and a batch of letters and contributions from readers everywhere. You can get the "Review" through any League or Party branch, through your bookstore or by writing to the paper's office at 80 E. 11th St., New York.

Abe Lincoln Said:

"The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations and tongues and kindreds."

"No good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us without having first cost labor. And inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruit. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

"Our government rests in public opinion. Whoever can change public opinion can change the government practically as much."

"Those arguments that are made, that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow—what are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world."

"It is for the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, . . . shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

HONOR ARTIST

Helen Tamiris and her group will present favorite dance numbers at the celebration in honor of William Gropper at Mecca Temple on Saturday evening, Feb. 17th.

CELEBRATING 20 YEARS of GROPPER'S ART

Program: GYPSY ROSE LEE - MARY BLITZSTEIN, new songs
HELEN TAMIRIS - YOICHI HIRAKA, sensational xylophonist
EARL ROBINSON - MORDECAI BAUMANN, soloist with Amer. People's Chorus in "Ballad for Americans" - CAFE SOCIETY'S BOOGIE-WOOGIE PIANISTS - RUTH MCKENNEY - "GROPPER AT WORK," movie short - AND OTHER HEADLINES

TICKETS: 50c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.50. New open air at Daily Worker Office, 35 East 12th St. (6th floor); Workers Bookshop, 30 E. 12th St. A.C.A. Galleries, 32 W. 8th St.

